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EDITOR: T.K. Viswanathan

The Journal of Parliamentary Information, a quarterly publication brought out by the Lok Sabha Secretariat, aims at the dissemination of authoritative information about the practices and procedures in Indian and foreign Legislatures. The Journal serves as an authentic recorder of important parliamentary events and activities. It provides a useful forum to members of Parliament and State Legislatures and other experts for the expression of their views and opinions, thereby contributing to the development and strengthening of parliamentary democracy in the country.

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EDITORIAL NOTE

For the second time, India hosted the Conference of the Association of SAARC Speakers and Parliamentarians in New Delhi in July 2011. The Conference deliberated two significant themes of contemporary relevance namely: *Consolidating Democracy–Strengthening Trust between Parliament* and *the People* and *Sustainable Development in SAARC Countries: The Way Forward*. Inaugurating the Conference, the Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh observed that the countries of South Asia face common challenges of mass poverty, unemployment, lack of adequate health care, illiteracy and environmental degradation. He pointed out that South Asia cannot realise its full potential until and unless we resolve our differences peacefully and develop the culture of solving our problems ourselves. The Prime Minister called upon Parliamentarians to act as the conscience keepers of South Asian cooperation and integration.

In her Address, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar said that development and democracy go hand in hand and reinforce each other. The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) region is not only historically and culturally interlinked, but is also home to the most daunting developmental challenges. Poverty, healthcare and universal education are some of the most critical concerns that all SAARC member-States have to regularly confront. She also complemented the Association of SAARC Speakers and Parliamentarians for spreading the spirit of peace and solidarity. We include the texts of these Addresses in this issue of the *Journal.*

The Parliament of India in collaboration with the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) organized a Regional Seminar for Asian Parliaments on '*Preventing and Responding to Violence Against Women and Girls: From Legislation to Effective Enforcement'* in New Delhi in September 2011. The Seminar was part of a series of conferences, seminars and workshops on violence against women which the IPU has been organizing in association with national Parliaments and regional parliamentary bodies.

In her Inaugural Address, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar emphasised upon the need to bring about an attitudinal change in the mindset of the men who perpetrate this violence and women who suffer silently. Parliamentarians have to be agents of change and usher in social transformation by raising these issues in their

respective Parliaments and generating awareness in their constituencies. Smt. Meira Kumar also reiterated India's commitment to eliminating violence against women. We include the text of the above Address in this issue of the *Journal.*

We also carry in this issue, the other regular features, *viz*. Parliamentary Events and Activities, Procedural Matters, Parliamentary and Constitutional Developments, Documents of Constitutional and Parliamentary Interest, Sessional Review, Recent Literature of Parliamentary Interest and Appendices.

In our constant pursuit of making the *Journal* more enriching and useful, we always invite and welcome suggestions for its further improvement. We also welcome practice and problem-oriented, non-partisan articles in the field of parliamentary procedures and institutions from the members of Parliament and State Legislatures, scholars and all others interested in the field of parliamentary political science.

–T.K. Viswanathan
Editor

1

ADDRESSES AT THE INAUGURATION OF THE FIFTH CONFERENCE OF THE ASSOCIATION OF THE SAARC SPEAKERS AND PARLIAMENTARIANS IN NEW DELHI ON 9 JULY 2011

The Fifth Conference of the Association of SAARC Speakers and Parliamentarians was held from 9 to 12 July 2011 in New Delhi. The inaugural function was held on 9 July 2011 in the Central Hall of the Parliament House. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar addressed the distinguished gathering. The Prime Minister of India, Dr. Manmohan Singh inaugurated the Conference.

We reproduce below the text of the Address by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, and of the Inaugural Address delivered by the Prime Minister of India on the occasion.

–Editor

ADDRESS BY THE SPEAKER, LOK SABHA, SMT. MEIRA KUMAR

Honourable Prime Minister of India, Dr. Manmohan Singh Ji; Honourable Speaker, Wolesi Jirga of Afghanistan, Abdul Raouf Ibrahimi; Honourable Speaker, Jatiya Sangsad of Bangladesh, Mohammad Abdul Hamid Advocate; Honourable Speaker, National Assembly of Bhutan, Jigme Tshultim; Honourable Speaker, People's Majlis of Maldives, Abdulla Shahid; Honourable Speaker, Constituent Assembly of Nepal, Subhas Chandra Nembang; Honourable Speaker, National Assembly of Pakistan, Dr. Fehmida Mirza; Honourable Speaker, Parliament of Sri Lanka, Chamal Rajapaksa; Honourable Leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha, Smt. Sushma Swaraj; Honourable Chairperson National Advisory Council, Smt. Sonia Gandhi; Honourable Ministers; Honourable Members of SAARC Parliaments; Honourable Presiding Officers; Distinguished Delegates; Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is my great privilege and honour to welcome this very distinguished gathering of friends from our neighbourhood. As neighbours we have a shared history and are bound together by ties that are emotional and cultural. We aspire to strengthen this association by our enduring commitment towards peace and friendship, and by creating an unparalleled

bond of collaboration and cooperation. It is with this spirit of deep affection and appreciation that we are gathered here in the hallowed Central Hall of Parliament—a place that has been witness to many momentous events in our country's history. I would also like to take this opportunity to express my heartfelt gratitude to Honourable Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, for being with us today to inaugurate the Conference.

Ladies and Gentlemen, with the Fifth Conference of the Association of SAARC Speakers and Parliamentarians we have come a long way since we began in 1995 from this city itself.

We are delighted to welcome Afghanistan, our newest member, into the fold of the Association of SAARC. I am sure SAARC will be enriched by their membership. We admire their resilience and courage to overcome challenges and strengthen democratic institutions.

Bangladesh has an exemplary record in promoting inclusive growth through micro-finance coupled with the network of self-help groups. We would very much like to learn from their experience.

Bhutan has passionately embraced democracy under the visionary leadership of their Majesties, the King and the Fourth King. They have made a unique contribution to development with the concept of 'Happiness Index' and efforts to protect their natural habitat.

Maldives has recently introduced several reforms to its polity. Their new constitution seeks to nurture its democratic institutions. The SAARC region will also benefit by emulating their policies of eco-tourism.

Nepal is undergoing a process of political transition. It is noteworthy that the people of Nepal have reposed their faith in democracy and are contending to find democratic solutions to the challenges they face as a nation.

Pakistan, the second largest country in SAARC, is a major driving force in regional cooperation. Enhanced interaction and exchange in the region will fortify our efforts to confront similar socio-economic concerns.

Sri Lanka has built on the rich legacy of historical and cultural linkages with its neighbours to supplement economic and development partnership. In fact, it was in Colombo that the decision to form the association of SAARC Speakers and Parliamentarians was taken.

While the SAARC is a dialogue between Governments, it is

The Prime Minister of India, Dr. Manmohan Singh delivering the inaugural address

The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar addressing the distinguished gathering

important to recognize the role Parliaments and Parliamentarians have played in giving another vital dimension to bilateral and multilateral partnerships. Since its inception, the Association of SAARC Speakers and Parliamentarians powerfully resonates the spirit of solidarity that is the cornerstone of SAARC. The themes chosen for this Conference, 'Consolidating Democracy: Strengthening Trust between Parliament and the People' and 'Sustainable Development in SAARC Countries: The Way Forward' are relevant to our region as well as our times.

In a region that comprises some of the most densely populated countries in the world and is characterized by an overwhelming diversity of religions, languages and cultural identities, democracy alone can lay the foundation of harmonious co-existence. The SAARC Charter of Democracy reflects this significant ideal.

As Parliamentarians we are keepers of the people's will and therefore it is our responsibility to understand and appreciate the power of democratic institutions, especially those that encourage social cohesion and inclusiveness.

In the age of super communication, Parliaments have to be pro-active in sensitizing citizens about their work and duties. The use of technology, especially IT, to connect with people and obtain their feedback, is essential for effective dialogue between Parliaments and the people.

Development and democracy go hand in hand and reinforce each other. The SAARC region is not only historically and culturally interlinked, but is also home to the most daunting developmental challenges. Poverty, healthcare and universal education are some of the most pressing concerns that all the SAARC member-States have to regularly confront.

There is no doubt that economic growth provides a decent and dignified standard of living. But it can also pollute our rivers, poison our air, defile our lands and destroy our forests. Often, the cost of haphazard and unmindful development is directly borne by the poor and the marginalized, which includes women. The SAARC member-States must remember that it is only through sustainable development that we can achieve inclusive growth and ensure stability in our region.

I am confident that the Fifth Conference of the Association of SAARC Speakers and Parliamentarians will be instrumental in augmenting what has been the core of SAARC's objectives. Before concluding, I

once again extend a very warm welcome to the Honourable Speakers, Parliamentarians and other distinguished delegates from the Parliaments of member-States and wish them a very enjoyable, thought-provoking and fruitful stay in India.

At the end of the Conference, you will be visiting Jaipur, the capital of Rajasthan. I hope that you are able to take back with you fond memories of this Pink City which is reflective of the colour, the poetry and the magic that is India, as indeed the entire SAARC region is.

Thank you.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS BY THE PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA, DR. MANMOHAN SINGH

I warmly welcome all the distinguished delegates at the Fifth Conference of the Association of SAARC Speakers and Parliamentarians in India. I extend a special welcome to the delegates from Afghanistan, who are participating in this Conference for the first time.

South Asia has seen many changes since the first Conference was held in 1995. The winds of democracy have swept across the length and breadth of South Asia. In some cases, there has been a peaceful transition from an old order to a new one. In some, the end of war and conflict has opened new opportunities for political accommodation and devolution of powers. In others, the struggle for the hearts and minds of the people is underway to defeat the forces of terrorism and extremism.

The picture is a mixed one, but what is common is the optimism about the future and the abiding faith of our people in universal adult franchise and free and fair elections.

Parliament is the supreme organ of democracy that reflects the collective will of the people and the sovereignty of the State. Today, more than ever before, a tremendous responsibility rests on our parliaments to safeguard political liberties, protect fundamental human freedoms and the rule of law.

At the SAARC Summit in Thimphu in April last year, SAARC Leaders had agreed that a Conclave of SAARC Parliamentarians be established in order to benefit from the democratic and participatory tradition represented by the Parliamentarians of South Asia.

We had also agreed to form a 'South Asia Forum' with representatives

from Parliaments of SAARC countries to engender debate, discussion and exchange of ideas on South Asia and its future development.

These are initiatives worthy of our wholehearted support.

We in South Asia face common challenges of mass poverty, unemployment, lack of adequate health care, illiteracy and environmental degradation. Each of us has rich and varied experiences in tackling these challenges. We should learn from each other's experiences, and reinforce each other's efforts to deal with these challenges.

One of the lessons history has taught us is that no country can prosper in isolation. We live in an inter-connected world, and this is especially so in South Asia. We share common borders, whether on land or sea. What happens in one country necessarily affects the other. Our destinies are bound by history as well as by geography. If we act with wisdom and sagacity, we all stand to benefit.

The free flow of information and the explosion in communication technologies imply that physical borders can no longer divide our nations. We must not only keep pace with technology, but also harness its benefits to bring down the psychological barriers that separate us.

We have a shared civilizational and cultural heritage going back many centuries. We celebrate our pluralism and diversity of religion, language and culture while finding our strength in unity. We must learn to speak with one voice on the common challenges that face us.

South Asia is home to perhaps the most youthful population in the world. They demand and deserve a better future, and it is incumbent on us to respond to their aspirations. We can reap a rich demographic dividend if we can equip our youth with the right skills, make them employable and channel their energies to productive ends. Disaffection and alienation provide a fertile breeding ground for intolerance, violence and terrorism which then threaten our societies and rupture the social fabric.

The establishment of the South Asian University is a most timely initiative in this context. I am happy that it has started its academic session in 2010. With the support of all SAARC nations, the University has the potential to become an important centre of learning in the region.

Economic development is a fundamental prerequisite for human progress. Economic growth has to be inclusive and balanced. We cannot allow pockets of poverty to persist either within our countries

or within the broader region. India provides opportunities for all of South Asia to benefit from its economic growth and vast market. We have opened our market and we are committed to pursuing policies that benefit the entire regional economy as a whole. South Asia must prosper as a whole.

Intra-regional trade since the introduction of the South Asian Free Trade Area in 2006 has grown to 1.2 billion US dollars. We have declared 2010-2020 as the 'Decade of Intra-regional Connectivity' in SAARC. The SAARC Development Fund is now well-established. The SAARC Regional Food Bank has been set up to meet food emergencies in the region.

We are moving in the right direction, but we need to move much faster.

Perhaps no region is more vulnerable to the effects of climate change and other challenges to sustainable development than ours. Regional cooperation is vital for improving the quality of governance in managing our natural resources, in preventing land and water degradation and in strengthening our food, water and energy security. We should do this at all levels – bilaterally, sub-regionally and as a region as a whole. The SAARC Convention on Cooperation in Environment agreed upon at the SAARC Summit in Thimphu in 2010 deserves to be implemented in full.

I am glad that this Conference will focus on the issue of sustainable development. South Asia cannot afford to copy western lifestyles. We have to tap our own genius to develop models of growth which correspond to our resource endowments, and yet enable us to banish the scourge of poverty from our midst.

South Asia cannot realise its full potential until and unless we solve our differences peacefully and develop the culture of solving our problems ourselves. Others cannot solve our problems for us. The scourge of terrorism has taken a huge toll on all our societies. It is a cancer that if not checked, will consume us all. I would like to believe that we have the will and foresight to prevent such an outcome.

Resolving differences and reconciling different viewpoints are what Parliaments and their Presiding Officers do on a daily basis. This is a job Smt. Meira Kumar has done with outstanding success in our own Lok Sabha and I congratulate her. As Parliamentarians you are uniquely placed to help inculcate the sense of a common South Asian destiny in your countries. We would like to see many more exchanges among our Parliamentarians.

India remains firmly committed to principles and ideals of SAARC. We will go the extra mile to make SAARC an effective organization that benefits all citizens of South Asia.

In conclusion, let me say that we would like our Parliamentarians to act as the conscience keepers of South Asian cooperation and integration. I wish you all success in your deliberations and look forward to your valuable recommendations.

With these words, I have great pleasure in declaring the Fifth Conference of the Association of SAARC Speakers and Parliamentarians open.

2

INAUGURAL ADDRESS BY THE SPEAKER, LOK SABHA, SMT. MEIRA KUMAR AT THE REGIONAL SEMINAR FOR ASIAN PARLIAMENTS ON 'PREVENTING AND RESPONDING TO VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS: FROM LEGISLATION TO EFFECTIVE ENFORCEMENT' AT PARLIAMENT LIBRARY BUILDING, NEW DELHI FROM 15 TO 17 SEPTEMBER 2011

A Regional Seminar for Asian Parliaments on 'Preventing and Responding to Violence against Women and Girls: from Legislation to Effective Enforcement', was jointly organized by the Parliament of India and the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) at the Parliament Library Building, New Delhi from 15 to 17 September 2011. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar delivered the Inaugural Address on 15 September 2011. The President of the IPU, Dr. Theo-Ben Gurirab, also addressed the distinguished gathering.

We reproduce below the text of the Inaugural Address delivered by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar.

–Editor

It is indeed an honour to welcome the distinguished delegates and guests who have assembled here to take part in the 'Regional Seminar for Asian Parliaments on Preventing and Responding to Violence Against Women and Girls'. On behalf of the people, especially, the women of India and the Parliament of India, I extend my greetings and warm wishes to all of you. I am delighted to have Honourable Theo-Ben Gurirab amidst us under whose visionary stewardship the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) has emerged as a focal point for Parliamentary dialogue. Excellency, your ability to resolve and accommodate divergent views has enabled the IPU to zealously address contemporary issues confronting the comity of nations. I would also like to commend the IPU for their laudable initiative in organizing this Regional Seminar together with the Parliament of India.

The Asian Region has always been at the forefront in ensuring equality in leadership. In 1960, Sirimavo Bandaranaike of Sri Lanka created history by becoming world's first woman Prime Minister. In India, we had Indira Gandhi as the longest-serving woman Prime Minister in the world. Benazir Bhutto became the world's first woman

Prime Minister of an Islamic State. Today, we have Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina Wajed in Bangladesh and Prime Minister Yingluck Shinawatra in Thailand. We have had President Megawati Sukarnoputri in Indonesia. Our own President Pratibha Devisingh Patil is a woman who is widely respected. Our ruling coalition is headed by Sonia Gandhi, a woman of exceptional ability and charisma and the Leader of Opposition in the Lok Sabha is Sushma Swaraj, a woman of acknowledged political standing.

There are, today, women Presiding Officers in 45 Parliaments of the world. Two-third of the countries have enacted laws against domestic violence. However, 127 countries still do not explicitly criminalize rape within marriage. This diversity—manifested in legal pluralism—itself poses a huge impediment for the formal recognition of equal rights. Studies reveal that up to 76 per cent of women have been victims of physical or sexual violence or both at least once in their lifetime. It is extremely distressing that in most instances this violence is perpetrated by close family members or partners.

In Asia, appalling forms of violence and discrimination have often been justified by tradition. These include dowry-related violence, so-called 'honour killing', marital rape and marriages of minor girls. Even today, in 17 out of 41 countries of South East Asia and the Pacific, more than a quarter of the population believes that it is justifiable for a man to beat his wife. It is, therefore, incumbent upon us Parliamentarians to bring about an attitudinal change in the mindset of the men who perpetrate this violence and women who suffer silently. We have to be agents of change and usher in social transformation by raising these issues in our respective Parliaments and generating awareness in our constituencies.

International efforts for women's empowerment during the last few decades fill me with optimism. The UN Declaration of 'Violence against Women' in 1993; the 'Beijing Declaration' and the 'Platform for Action 1995' have served to bring this issue on the decision-making table. The United Nations Committee on 'Convention on Elimination of All forms of Discrimination Against Women' has impressed upon all member States the need to act and protect women against violence within the family. The UN Secretary-General's 'UNITE to End Violence Against Women' and UN Women's 'Say "No" to Violence Against Women' campaigns have all contributed to a massive global mobilization. The IPU had launched a campaign in 2008 to support Parliamentarians in their endeavour to enact laws to address and punish all forms of violence against women and girls.

India is committed to eliminating violence against women and is at the vanguard of all global efforts aimed at empowering women. The Founding Fathers of our Constitution envisaged equal rights for women

and even provided for positive discrimination in their favour. To address the issue of adverse sex ratio, we have our Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Mis-use) Act, 1994 which prohibits sex selection. Our Parliament has enacted the 'Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005' that aims at safeguarding women within their own household. We also have the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 for preventing trafficking of women. Our Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 upholds the dignity of women. The Indian Parliament has a Committee on Empowerment of Women, which focuses on women's issues and has done creditable work in this domain.

However, mere enactment of laws cannot be a panacea. Women must be educationally empowered by providing access to modern and quality education. Legislative measures must be augmented by adequate and sustained funding for legal action, prevention and rehabilitation. We need to strengthen institutional mechanisms to ensure decisive action, effective implementation, close supervision and coordination. In addition, enforcement agencies such as the police should be gender-sensitized. Their training programmes and course content should be modified to impart knowledge of special laws and real-life situations.

The fact that we are here today in this Seminar bears testimony to our commitment to fight and eradicate this scourge. I am confident that this Seminar will provide the distinguished delegates an invaluable opportunity to brainstorm, exchange ideas and experiences and to evolve comprehensive preventive and responsive strategies to tackle the problem of violence against women.

Before I conclude, I once again extend a very warm welcome to all the esteemed delegates and participants and hope their stay in India will be extremely pleasant, stimulating and productive. With these words, I take great pleasure in inaugurating this Regional Seminar for Asian Parliaments. Let us pledge on this occasion to collectively work towards creating a world free of gender discrimination and violence against women.

Thank you.

The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar delivering the inaugural address

3

PARLIAMENTARY EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

CONFERENCES AND SYMPOSIA

The Fifth Conference of the Association of SAARC Speakers and Parliamentarians, New Delhi: The Fifth Conference of the Association of SAARC Speakers and Parliamentarians, New Delhi was hosted by the Parliament of India in New Delhi from 9 to 12 July 2011. The Speakers of SAARC Countries, *viz.* Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka; and Presiding Officers of Indian State Legislatures and Secretaries-General/Secretaries of SAARC Parliaments and Principal Secretaries/Secretaries of Indian Legislatures attended the Conference.

On 9 July 2011, the Prime Minister of India, Dr. Manmohan Singh inaugurated the Conference at a solemn function held in the Central Hall of the Parliament House. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar welcomed the distinguished gathering while the Speaker of the Parliament of Sri Lanka, H.E. Mr. Chamal Rajapaksa, proposed the Vote of Thanks. The Hon'ble Speakers of the other member countries also addressed the distinguished gathering.

On 10 July 2011, at the First Session of the Conference, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar took over the Chair from the outgoing President of the Conference H.E. Mr. Chamal Rajapaksa, Speaker of the Parliament of Sri Lanka. While thanking the Delegates, Smt. Meira Kumar specially welcomed the President of Wolesi Jirga (Parliament) of Afghanistan as the new member of the Association. Dr. Fehmida Mirza, Speaker of the National Assembly of Pakistan presided over as the Vice-President of the Conference.

Dr. Fehmida Mirza, Speaker of the National Assembly of Pakistan and Mr. Abdul Rauf Ibrahimi, Speaker of the Wolesi Jirga (Parliament) of Afghanistan were the lead speakers on the subject: *"Consolidating Democracy: Strengthening Trust between Parliament and the People"*. Dr. Sonam Kinga, the Deputy Chairman, National Council of Bhutan and Mr. Md. Abdul Hamid, Advocate, Speaker of the Parliament of Bangladesh were the lead Speakers on the subject: *"Sustainable Development in SAARC Countries–The Way Forward"*.

An important decision of amending the Rules of the Association to provide one-fifth representation to women MPs in the Delegation from each member country and to form a Forum of Women Parliamentarians to meet on the sidelines of the Conferences of the Associations was taken at the meeting of the Speakers' Council held on 9 July 2011.

Meeting of the Secretaries-General/Secretaries of the Parliament of SAARC Countries and Indian State Legislatures: On 9 July 2011, a meeting of the Secretaries-General/Secretaries of the Parliament of SAARC Countries and Indian State Legislatures was held. Shri T.K. Viswanathan, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha welcomed the participants. During the meeting, discussions were held on two subjects, *viz.*, "Towards a paperless office–Harnessing Information and Communications Technologies in SAARC Parliaments" and "Meeting the information needs of the Members in SAARC Parliaments".

The 57th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference, London, 2011: The 57th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference was held in London from 22 to 28 July 2011. The Indian Delegation to the Conference was led by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar. The Delegation from India Union Branch consisted of Sarvashri Arjun Charan Sethi, MP, Lok Sabha; Syed Shahnawaz Hussain, MP, Lok Sabha; Mukut Mithi, MP, Rajya Sabha; Shri Balbir Punj, MP, Rajya Sabha; and Dr.(Smt.) Killi Kruparani, MP, Lok Sabha. Shri T.K. Vishwanathan, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha attended the Conference as the Regional Secretary of CPA India Region and Member of Society of Clerks-at-the-Table. Shri S. Bal Shekar, Additional Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat, was the Secretary to the Delegation.

The Delegation from India Region also included the following delegates from the State CPA Branches of India: Sarvashri Nadendla Manohar, Speaker, Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly; Wanglin Lowangdong Speaker, Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly; Pranab Gogoi, Speaker, Assam Legislative Assembly; Uday Narain Choudhary, Speaker, Bihar Vidhan Sabha; Dharam Lal Kaushik, Speaker, Chhattisgarh Vidhan Sabha; Pratap Singh Raoji Rane, Speaker, Goa Legislative Assembly; Ganpatsinh V. Vasava, Speaker, Gujarat Legislative Assembly; Kuldeep Sharma, Speaker, Haryana Vidhan Sabha; Tulsi Ram, Speaker, Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha; Shri Chandreshwar Prasad Singh, Speaker, Jharkhand Vidhan Sabha; Shri D.H. Shankaramurthy, Chairman, Karnataka Legislative Council; S. Karthikeyan, Speaker, Kerala Legislative Assembly; Vasant Davkhare, Deputy Chairman, Maharashtra Legislative

Council; I. Hemochandra Singh, Speaker, Manipur Legislative Assembly; Charles Pyngrope, Speaker, Meghalaya Legislative Assembly; R. Romawia, Speaker, Mizoram Legislative Assembly; Kiyanilie Peseyie, Speaker, Nagaland Legislative Assembly; Pradip Kumar Amat, Speaker, Orissa Legislative Assembly; M.B Dahal, Deputy Speaker, Sikkim Legislative Assembly; R.C. Debnath, Speaker, Tripura Legislative Assembly; Harbans Kapoor, Speaker, Uttarakhand Legislative Assembly; Biman Bandyopadhyay, Speaker, West Bengal Legislative Assembly; Mohd. Akbar Lone, Speaker, Jammu & Kashmir Legislative Assembly; Sardar Nirmal Singh Kahlon, Speaker, Punjab Vidhan Sabha; and Dr. Yoganand Shastri, Speaker, Delhi Vidhan Sabha.

Sarvashri N.B. Subhedar, Secretary, Goa Legislative Assembly; Girish Jha, Secretary-in-Charge, Bihar Vidhan Sabha; Ngurthanzuala, Secretary, Mizoram Legislative Assembly and Mohd. Ramzan, Secretary, Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly were the four Secretaries from the State Branches who attended the Conference.

The year 2011 marked the 100th Anniversary of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. The theme of the Conference was *'Reinforcing Democracy'*, which was also the topic of the Centennial. The topic of the Plenary was *Commonwealth Parliaments: Progress and Challenges'*. Besides, a total of eight Workshops were held on the following topics: (i) Commonwealth in 21st Century; (ii) Parliament and Reforms–Raising the Benchmarks; (iii) Commonwealth Initiatives in Handling Migration Issues; (iv) Enhancing Good Governance and Accountability: Improved Standards of Probity and Performance; (v) The World Economy and Obstacles facing the Commonwealth; (vi) Women as Agents of Change: Where are We Now? The Way Forward; (vii) Technological Threats to International, National and Personal Security; and (viii) The Role of Parliamentarians in Advancing the Transfer of Agricultural Technology and Research.

The Speaker, Lok Sabha delivered the Lead Speech in the Workshop on the topic *'Technological Threats to International, National and Personal Security'*.

Rt. Hon. Sir Alan Haselhurst, MP, United Kingdom was elected Chairperson of the Executive Committee, CPA for a term of 3 years (2011-2014). Hon. Marwick Khumalo, MP, Swaziland was elected Treasurer of the CPA for three years (2011-2014). Shri Kiyanilie Peseyie, Speaker, Nagaland Legislative Assembly was elected as a Regional Representative from India Region to the CPA Executive Committee for a 3 years term (2011-2014)

Regional Seminar for Asian Parliaments, New Delhi: A Regional Seminar for Asian Parliaments on *'Preventing and Responding to Violence Against Women and Girls: From Legislation to Effective Enforcement'* was held in the G.M.C. Balayogi Auditorium, Parliament Library Building, New Delhi, from 15 to 17 September 2011. The Seminar was jointly organized by the Parliament of India and Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU). The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar inaugurated the Seminar on 15 September 2011 at 0930 hours. The President of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, Dr. Theo-Ben Gurirab delivered the Welcome Address.

Delegations from Afghanistan, India, Indonesia, Iran, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Maldives, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand participated in the Seminar. The Presiding Officers of the State Legislatures, Senior Officials of the Embassies of the countries concerned, representatives of UN Women (the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women) and The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) participated in the Seminar as Observers.

The Indian Delegation consisted of Dr. (Kum.) Girija Vyas, MP and Leader of the Delegation; Dr. C.P. Thakur, MP; Shri Gurudas Dasgupta, MP; Dr. Prabha Thakur; Shri Baijayant Panda, MP; Km. Meenakashi Natarajan, MP; Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal, MP; Smt. Harsimrat Kaur Badal, MP; Dr. (Smt.) Kakoli Ghosh Dastidar, MP and Dr. T.N. Seema, MP. Dr. Ravinder Kumar Chadha, Joint Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat was Secretary to the Delegation.

There were Seven Sessions in the Seminar and the Panelists from India and abroad presented their papers on the themes, namely, (i) Violence against women and girls: Forms, causes, consequences and overview of strategic approaches in Asia; (ii) International legal instruments and model framework on legislation to address violence against women and girls; (iii) Process and challenges of developing and effecting legal reform on all forms of violence against women; (iv) Implementation of legislation: Costing violence against women and ensuring adequate funding; (v) Implementation of legislation: Monitoring and overseeing government action; (vi) Reports of Working groups on legislation and effective enforcement (a) Domestic Violence (b) Sexual violence and sexual harassment in public spaces (c) Harmful Practices against women; and (vii) Preventing Violence against women and girls and creating an enabling environment.

The Regional Seminar for Asian Parliaments was jointly organized by the Parliament of India and the IPU and was part of a series of conferences, Seminars and Workshops on violence against women; the IPU has been organizing in association with national Parliaments and regional parliamentary bodies.

The 76th Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India: The 76th Conference of Presiding Officers of the Legislative Bodies in India was held at Jaipur, Rajasthan on 21 and 22 September 2011. Smt. Meira Kumar, Speaker, Lok Sabha and the Chairperson of the Conference, inaugurated the 76th Conference of the Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India today at a solemn function held in the Chamber of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly. The Speaker, Rajasthan Legislative Assembly, Shri Deependra Singh Shekhawat delivered the Welcome Address at the Inaugural Function.

The Conference deliberated on three subjects*, viz*. (i) 'Determination for maximum period for Assent to Bills passed by the Legislature' (ii) 'The Role of the Legislatures in scrutinizing and making Laws for Good Governance' *and* (iii) 'Era of Coalition Government–Its Compulsions and Challenges'. Besides, the Report of the Committee of Presiding Officers on *'Ensuring Accountability of the Executive to the Legislature'* was presented by Shri Deependra Singh Shekhawat, Speaker of Rajasthan Legislative Assembly, which was adopted by the Conference.

Prior to the inauguration of the Conference, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar inaugurated two exhibitions inside the Vidhan Sabha premises, *viz*. (i) the Exhibition entitled *Parliamentary Democracy in India: A Historical Perspective*, set up by the Parliamentary Museum and Archives (PMA) of the Lok Sabha Secretariat in collaboration with the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity, Jaipur, and (ii) the Exhibition titled *Glorious Past of Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha and the Development of the State* set up by the Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha Secretariat.

The Speaker, Lok Sabha also released two books, *viz.* '*Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha Ke Vividh Aayam'* and *'Commonwealth Parliamentary Association–Centennial Souvenir'* brought out by the Secretariat of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly.

The Conference was followed by a Symposium on, *Strengthening Constitutional Scheme of Checks and Balances.* Shri Ashok Gehlot, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Rajasthan inaugurated the Symposium. The

Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar, presided over the symposium and addressed the distinguished gathering. The Speaker, Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha, Shri Deependra Singh Shekhawat, delivered the Welcome Address. The Presiding Officers of the Legislative Bodies in India, members of Parliament from Rajasthan and members of Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha participated in the Symposium.

54th Conference of Secretaries of Legislative Bodies in India, Jaipur, 2011: The Conference of Presiding Officers was preceded by the Fifty-Fourth Conference of the Secretaries of Legislative Bodies in India on 20 September 2011 at Jaipur, Rajasthan. Shri Krishan Murari Gupta, Acting Secretary, Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha delivered the Welcome Address. The Secretary-General, Lok Sabha and Chairman of the Conference, Shri T.K. Viswanathan delivered the Inaugural Address. The Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha, Dr. V.K. Agnihotri also addressed the Conference. The Principal Secretaries / Secretaries of almost all the State / Union Territory Legislatures attended the Conference. The Conference deliberated on twelve engrossing subjects delving into diverse areas of parliamentary practice and procedure including, Disclosure of information from 'Register of Members' Interest' under the RTI Act, 2005; Decisions taken by the Presiding Officers in the Discharge of their Constitutional and Legislative functions–Disclosure of reasons under the Right to Information Act and whether State Legislature can withdraw a Bill which has been reserved by the Governor for the consideration of the President.

32nd General Assembly of ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Assembly (AIPA), Phnom Penh, Cambodia, 18-24 September, 2011: The 32nd General Assembly of the AIPA was held in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, from 18 to 24 September 2011. A 2-Member Indian Parliamentary Delegation, led by Shri Ninong Ering, member of Parliament, Lok Sabha attended the 32nd General Assembly of AIPA as the 'Observer'. Shri T.K. Mukherjee, Joint Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat was the Secretary to the delegation.

Meetings of Parliamentary Friendship Groups: A Meeting between the Parliamentary Delegation from Sri Lanka led by H.E. Mr. Chamal Rajapaksa, Speaker of the Parliament of Sri Lanka and India–Sri Lanka Parliamentary Friendship Group headed by Shri Kumar Deepak Das, MP and President of the Group was held on 2 August 2011.

A Meeting between 15 Women members of the Constituent Assembly

of Nepal and India-Nepal Parliamentary Friendship Group headed by Shri Jai Prakash Aggarwal, MP and President of the Group was held on 8 August 2011.

A Meeting between Rt. Hon. Mr. John Bercow, Speaker of the House of Commons, United Kingdom and India-United Kingdom Parliamentary Friendship headed by Smt. Sushma Swaraj, MP and President of the Group was held on 17 August 2011.

Annual General Meeting of the Indian Parliamentary Group: The Annual General Meeting of the Indian Parliamentary Group (IPG) was held on 2 September 2011. The Speaker, Lok Sabha and President of the IPG, Smt. Meira Kumar presided over the meeting. The meeting was followed by Dinner hosted by President of the Group in honour of the Members and Associate Members of the IPG.

BIRTH ANNIVERSARIES OF NATIONAL LEADERS

On the birth anniversaries of national leaders whose portraits adorn the Central Hall of Parliament House, functions are organised under the auspices of the Indian Parliamentary Group (IPG) to pay tributes to the leaders. Booklets containing profiles of these leaders, prepared by the Library and Reference, Research, Documentation and Information Service (LARRDIS) of the Lok Sabha Secretariat, are brought out on the occasion.

The birth anniversaries of the following leaders were celebrated during the period 1 July to 30 September 2011:

Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee, a function was held on 6 July 2011 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Union Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, Science and Technology, and Earth Sciences, Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal; the Leader of Opposition in the Rajya Sabha, Shri Arun Jaitley; the Leader of Opposition in the Lok Sabha, Smt. Sushma Swaraj; and the Chairman of the BJP Parliamentary Party, Shri L.K. Advani; Union Ministers; members of Parliament; former members of Parliament; and the Secretaries-General of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha paid floral tributes to Dr. Mookerjee.

Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, a function was held on 23 July 2011 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh; the Leader of Opposition in the Lok

Sabha, Smt. Sushma Swaraj; several Union Ministers; the Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri Kariya Munda; the Chairman of the BJP Parliamentary Party, Shri L.K. Advani; Union Ministers; members of Parliament; former members of Parliament; and the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha, paid floral tributes to Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

Shri Rajiv Gandhi: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, a function was held on 20 August 2011 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh; the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar; the Leader of Opposition (Lok Sabha) Smt. Sushma Swaraj; Union Ministers; members of Parliament; former members of Parliament; and the Secretaries-General of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, paid floral tributes to Shri Rajiv Gandhi.

Dadabhai Naoroji: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Dadabhai Naoroji, a function was held on 4 September 2011 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar; the Chairman of the BJP Parliamentary Party, Shri L.K. Advani; members of Parliament; former members of Parliament; and the Secretaries-General of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha paid floral tributes to Dadabhai Naoroji.

EXCHANGE OF PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS

Foreign Parliamentary Delegations Visiting India

Afghanistan: A 20-member Parliamentary Delegation from Afghanistan led by H.E. Mr. Abdul Raouf Ibrahimi, President of *Wolesi Jirga* (Parliament of Afghanistan) visited India from 12 to 15 July 2011.

On 14 July 2011, the Delegation had meetings with the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal; and the Minister of Science & Technology and Earth Sciences, Shri Vilasrao Deshmukh. On the same day the Delegation called on the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar, who hosted a Banquet in honour of the Delegation.

Sri Lanka: A 12-member Parliamentary Delegation from Sri Lanka led by H.E. Mr. Chamal Rajpaksa, Speaker, Parliament of Sri Lanka, visited India from 1 to 5 August 2011.

On 1 August 2011, the Delegation had meetings with the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs & Water Resources, Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal; and the Leader of Opposition in the Lok Sabha, Smt. Sushma Swaraj.

The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar addressing the delegates at the 57th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference, on the topic 'Technological Threats to International, National and Personal Security' in London on 26 July 2011

The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar with the Speakers of the SAARC Countries on 9 July 2011

The Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh; the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar and the Speakers of the Parliaments of SAARC Countries arriving at the Central Hall of Parliament House to take part in the Inaugural Ceremony of the Fifth Conference of Association

The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar delivering the Welcome Address at the Inauguration of the Fifth Conference of Association of Speakers and Parliamentarians in Parliament House on 9 July 2011. Also seen in the Photograph are the Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh, and the Speakers of the Parliaments of SAARC Countries

The Speaker, Lok Sabha Smt. Meira Kumar lighting the lamp at the inauguration of the 76th Conference of Presiding Officers of the Legislative Bodies in India, at the Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha Bhawan, Jaipur on 21 September 2011. The Speaker, Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha, Shri Deependra Singh Shekhawat is also seen in the photograph

The Speaker, Lok Sabha Smt. Meira Kumar; the Speaker, Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha, Shri Deependra Singh Shekhawat at the inauguration of the 76th Conference of Presiding Officers of the Legislative Bodies in India, at the Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha Bhawan, Jaipur on 21 September 2011

The Speaker, Lok Sabha Smt. Meira Kumar; the Speaker, Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha, Shri Deependra Singh Shekhawat after the inauguration of an Exhibition titled, “Parliamentary Democracy in India: A Historical Perspective”, at the Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha Bhawan, Jaipur on 21 September 2011

The Speaker of the House of Commons, UK, Mr. John Bercow calls on the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar on 16 August 2011

The President of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), Dr. Theo-Ben Gurirab calls on the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar at New Delhi, on 15 September 2011, on the sidelines of the Regional Seminar for Asian Parliaments on 'Preventing and responding to violence against women and girls: From legislation to effective enforcement'

The Parliamentary Delegation from Sri Lanka led by Mr. Chamal Rajapaksa, Speaker of the Parliament of Sri Lanka calls on the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar on 1 August 2011

The delegation from the Parliamentary Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Security of the United Republic of Tanzania called on the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar on 3 August 2011

A delegation of Women Parliamentarians from the Constituent Assembly of Nepal called on the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar on 8 August 2011

The Speaker, Lok Sabha Smt. Meira Kumar at the inauguration of the Orientation Programme for Members of the Bihar Vidhan Mandal at Patna on 26 September 2011

The Afghan Parliamentary Delegation led by Mr. Abdul Raouf Ibrahimi, President of the National Assembly of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan calls on the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar on 14 July 2011

The Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh; the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar and other dignitaries after paying floral tributes at the portrait of Shri Rajiv Gandhi in the Central Hall of Parliament House on his Birth Anniversary on 20 August 2011

The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar and other dignitaries after paying floral tributes at the portrait of Dadabhai Naoroji in the Central Hall of Parliament House on his Birth Anniversary on 4 September 2011

On the same day the Delegation called on the Vice President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri Hamid Ansari; and the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar. The Speaker, Lok Sabha hosted a cultural programme, which was followed by a Banquet in honour of the Delegation.

On 2 August 2011, the Delegation called on the President of India, Smt. Pratibha Devisingh Patil. On the same day the Delegation also had a Meeting with the India-Sri Lanka Parliamentary Friendship Group.

United Kingdom: On the invitation of Parliament of India, Rt. Hon. John Bercow, Speaker, House of Commons of the United Kingdom, accompanied by his Secretary, Mr. Peter Barratt visited India from 15 to 20 August 2011.

On 16 August 2011, Hon'ble Speaker, House of Commons had meeting with the Leader of Opposition in the Lok Sabha, Smt. Sushma Swaraj and the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar, who hosted a dinner. On 17 August 2011, the Speaker, House of Commons had meetings with India-UK Parliamentary Friendship Group, and the Standing Committee on External Affairs. The visiting Speaker also called on Minister of External Affairs Shri S.M. Krishna on the last day of his visit *i.e.,* 19 August 2011.

Visit of Foreign Dignitaries to Parliament House

Tanzania: Hon'ble Edward Lowassa, MP, Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Security of the United Republic of Tanzania called on the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar on 3 August, 2011.

Nepal: A Delegation of 15 women members from the Constituent Assembly of Nepal called on the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar on 8 August, 2011.

Iran: A three-member Delegation of the Islamic Consultative Assembly (Parliament) of the Islamic Republic of Iran called on the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar on 15 September, 2011.

PARLIAMENT MUSEUM

During the period 1 July to 30 September 2011, a total of 6,474 visitors visited the Museum. Apart from general visitors, 3,253 students from 34 schools/colleges from all over the country visited the Museum. A number of present and former members of Parliament, members of State legislatures and foreign dignitaries/delegations also visited the

Museum. Among the foreign dignitaries, Delegations from Kenya, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Poland, China, Ghana, South Africa, and Thailand, visited the Museum. As many as 1,32,617 visitors have visited the Museum from 5 September 2006 (*i.e.* the date of opening of the Museum for general public) to 30 September 2011.

BUREAU OF PARLIAMENTARY STUDIES AND TRAINING (BPST)

Orientation Programmes: Orientation Programmes were organized for: (i) the members of the Puducherry Legislative Assembly; and (ii) the members of the Bihar Vidhan Parishad and Vidhan Sabha.

An Orientation Programme for the members of the Puducherry Legislative Assembly was organised, from 5 to 6 September 2011 in BPST. The Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Kariya Munda, inaugurated the Programme. Twenty-eight members of the Puducherry Legislative Assembly attended the Programme.

An Orientation Programme for the members of the Bihar Vidhan Mandal was jointly organised by the BPST and the Bihar Vidhan Sabha Secretariat, from 26 to 27 September 2011 at Patna. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar inaugurated the Programme. The Chief Minister of Bihar, Shri Nitish Kumar addressed the participants. The Welcome Address was delivered by Shri Uday Narayan Choudhary, Hon'ble Speaker of Bihar Vidhan Sabha, while the Secretary-General of Lok Sabha, Shri T.K. Viswanathan proposed the Vote of Thanks.

Study Visits: During the period from 1 July to 30 September 2011, Study Visits were organized for (i) 25 students of the Association of Political Science of the Lieden University, the Netherlands, on 11 July 2011; (ii) 20 members of the Ghanian Parliamentary Committee on Agriculture and Cocoa Affairs, on 24 July 2011; (iii) 14 media persons from Nepal, on 27 July 2011; (iv) 5 Researchers from the King Prajadhipok's Institute, Thailand, on 28 July 2011; (vi) 8 member-delegation of Speakers' Panel of the National Assembly of Kenya, from 01 to 06 August 2011; (vii) 16 editors from China, on 3 August 2011; (xiii) 18 women Parliamentarians from Nepal, on 10 August 2011; (viii) 16 members of the Financial Oversight Committee of the Bangladesh Parliament, from 8 to 10 August 2011; (ix) 4 media persons from Tanzania, from 17 to 19 August 2011; (x) 34 students from the Lancaster University, UK, and the GD Goenka World Institute, Gurgaon, on 6 September 2011; (xi) 4-members of the Parliament of

Sweden, on 09 September 2011; and (xii) 19 officials from Myanmar undergoing training at the ISTM, New Delhi, on 28 September 2011.

Besides, 21 other Study Visits (National) were conducted for the students, teachers and officials of various schools, and organizations in India. A total of 1,225 participants attended these visits.

Appreciation Courses: Appreciation Courses in Parliamentary Processes and Procedures were organized for the following participants (i) 51 officers of the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India, from 4 to 8 July 2011; (ii) 30 probationers of the Central Accounts and Finance Services, from 12 to 15 July 2011; (iii) 22 probationers of the Indian Railways Stores Service, from 25 to 27 July 2011; (iv) 16 Executives of GAIL (India) Ltd., from 4 to 5 August 2011; (v) 5 Probationers of the Indian Information Service, from 29 August to 1 September 2011; (vi) 76 probationers of the Indian Forest Service, from 29 August to 2 September 2011; and (vii) 12 probationers of the Indian Railways Service of Mechanical Engineers, from 7 to 9 September 2011.

Training Programmes: Training Programmes were organized for: (i) 35 officials of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats dealing with Questions, Legislative and Budgetary Processes, from 18 to 22 July 2011; (ii) 43 Reporters working in Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats, from 26 to 30 September 2011; and (iii) Management Development Programme for 35 Middle Level officers of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats, from 8 to 12 August 2011.

4

PROCEDURAL MATTERS

LOK SABHA

I

Observation from the Chair regarding disallowance of notices of Adjournment Motion on the ground that the issue raised does not warrant interruption of business of the House: On 16 August 2011, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar, made the following observation:–

> "Honourable members, I have received notices of Adjournment motion from Sarvashri Yogi Adityanath and Shailendra Kumar regarding reported agitation by Shri Anna Hazare, a social activist against the Lokpal Bill. Shri Ramkishun has also tabled a notice of Adjournment Motion on reported flood situation in eastern Uttar Pradesh and Bihar due to heavy rains.
>
> The matters though important enough, do not warrant interruption of business of the House for the day.
>
> I have, therefore, disallowed the notices of Adjournment Motion."

II

Observation from the Chair regarding disallowance of notices for suspension of Question Hour on the ground that there was no provision in the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha for suspension of Question Hour: On 16 August 2011, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar, made the following observation:—

> "Honourable members, I have received notices of Suspension of Question Hour from Sarvashri Gurudas Dasgupta, Basudeb Acharia, Smt. Sushma Swaraj and Shri Shailendra Kumar regarding reported fast unto death by Shri Anna Hazare.
>
> Shri Sharad Yadav has also tabled a notice of Suspension of Question Hour regarding corruption in the country.
>
> There is no provision in the Rules of Procedure under which members may make a demand for suspension of Question Hour. I have, therefore, disallowed the notices of Suspension of Question Hour. However, I am allowing these members to very briefly touch upon the subject and then the Question Hour will run".

III

Observation from the Chair regarding discussion to be regulated in an orderly and peaceful manner on a subject pertaining to neighbouring countries having friendly relationship: On 16 August 2011, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar, made the following observation:—

> "Honourable members, before we take up the Short Duration Discussion under rule 193 on the step taken by the Government of India for relief and resettlement of Tamils in Sri Lanka and other measures to promote their welfare, I have a small observation to make. As the honourable members are aware, the subject matter of the discussion pertains to a neighbouring country with which we have close and friendly relations. I would, therefore, urge upon the members to ensure that nothing is said during the debate which may adversely affect our relationship with that country. I would also urge upon the honourable members to discuss the matter in an orderly and peaceful manner and keep the standard of the debate high…"

IV

Observation from the Chair regarding Discussion immediately after the statement is made on the floor of the House and Rule 353 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha: On 17 August 2011, when some members demanded clarificatory questions on the statement made by the Prime Minister regarding setting up of the Lok Pal and certain events that took place on 16 August 2011 in New Delhi, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar, made the following observation:-

> "Honourable members, as you know, there is no rule for allowing discussion immediately after the statement. If the sense of the House is to have a discussion, a structured discussion, as a special case, I will allow it under rule 193….
>
> I want to make an observation before you start.
>
> Before I call Shrimati Sushma Swaraj to initiate the discussion, I would like to inform the House that the Constitution guarantees freedom of speech to the members on the floor of the House. At the same time, we have our own self-imposed restrictions on this freedom of speech. Accordingly, we have Rule 353 which prescribes the procedure regarding making of allegations against any person. I would, therefore, request the honourable members not to make any allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature against any person during the debate on the statement…"

V

Observation from the Chair regarding the discussion on the statement made by the Prime Minister in the House can be replied by the Minister if the subject matter basically pertained to his Ministry: On 17 August 2011, after the discussion under Rule 193 on the Statement made by the Prime Minister regarding setting up of the Lok Pal and certain events that took place on 16 August 2011 in New Delhi was over, the Chair (Shri Inder Singh Namdhari) called the Minister of Home Affairs to reply to the discussion. On the Minister of Home Affairs being called, Shri Gurudas Dasgupta raised a point of order that since the Statement was made by the Prime Minister, as per convention, he should reply to the discussion. The Chair thereupon made the following observation:—

> "Honourable members, I agree that by convention the reply to a discussion on a Statement is usually made by the Minister who has made the Statement. The Statement was made by Prime Minister on demand from the principal Opposition Party as well as from some other parties. However, honourable members would appreciate that the subject matter of the discussion basically pertains to the Ministry of Home Affairs. I would, therefore, urge upon the members not to insist on reply from the Prime Minister."
>
> Now, the Honourable Home Minister."

Shri P. Chidambaram replied to the debate.

VI

Observation from the Chair about permission to raise the discussion under Rule 193 regarding issue of corruption by a member on behalf of another member who secured first priority in the ballot: On 23 August 2011, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar, made the following observation:-

> "Honourable members, there is a demand to hold a discussion on the issue of corruption. I may inform the House that sixteen honourable members have tabled notices under Rule 193 for discussion on the issue of corruption. The six notices from Sarvashri Gurudas Dasgupta, Anant Kumar Hegde, Rajiv Ranjan Singh, Dinesh Chandra Yadav, Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi and Smt. Sumitra Mahajan were received first in point of time on 15 July 2011 at 1000 hours. These notices have been balloted and the notice tabled by Shri Anant Kumar Hegde has received first priority in the Ballot.
>
> Shri Hegde has since requested me to permit Dr. Murli Manohar

Joshi to raise the discussion on his behalf. I have permitted Dr. Joshi to raise the discussion."

Instances when the Chair allowed members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House: On 3 August 2011, during discussion on the motion regarding expressing deep concern over price rise and calling upon the Government to take immediate effective steps to check inflation, giving relief to common man, the Chair permitted twelve members (Dr. Kirit Premjibhai Solanki, Prof. Sk. Saidul Haque, Smt. Jayshreeben Patel, Dr. (Smt.) Jhansi Lakshmi Botcha, Sarvashri Ghanshyam Anuragi, Advocate A. Sampath, M.B. Rajesh, Arjun Ram Meghwal, Dr.(Smt.) Ratna De (Nag), Shri Gorakh Nath Pandey, Shri Prasanta Kumar Majumdar and Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey) to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House.

On 4 August 2011, during discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (General)-2011-2012, the Chair permitted nine members (Dr. Kirit Premjibhai Solanki, Dr. Mahendrasinh P. Chauhan, Sarvashri S.S. Ramasubbu, Ghanshyam Anuragi, Virender Kashyap, Virendra Kumar, Hansraj G. Ahir, Arjun Ram Meghwal and Dr. (Smt.) Jhansi Lakshmi Botcha) to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House.

On 17 August 2011, during discussion under Rule 193 on the Statement made by the Prime Minister regarding setting up of the Lok Pal and certain events that took place on 16 August 2011 in New Delhi, the Chair permitted nine members (Sarvashri Hansraj G. Ahir, Naranbhai Kachhadia, Arjun Meghwal, Smt. Poonam Veljibhai Jat, Dr. Kirit Premjibai Solanki, Sarvashri Satpal Maharaj, Virender Kashyap, Ram Singh Kaswan and S.S. Ramasubbu) to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House.

On 24 August 2011, during discussion under Rule 193 on situation arising out of widespread corruption in the country, the Chair permitted twenty eight members (Dr. Mahendrasinh P. Chauhan, Smt. Jayshreeben Patel, Smt. Putul Kumari, Dr. Kirit Premjibhai Solanki, Sarvashri Kamal Kishor, P.L. Punia, Advocate A. Sampath, Shri Harsh Vardhan, Smt. Santosh Chowdhary, Dr. Mehboob Beg, Sarvashri Arjun Meghwal, Shailendra Kumar, Premdas Katheria, S.S. Ramasubbu, M.B. Rajesh, Dr. Nirmal Khatri, Shri P. Karunakaran, Shri Sanjay Shamrao Dhotre, Smt. Poonam Veljibhai Jat**,** Shri Ghanshyam Anuragi, Smt. Jyoti Dhurve, Shri Naranbhai Kachhadia, Shri Ramashankar Rajbhar, Dr. Virendra Kumar, Dr. Thokchom Meinya, Shri Mohan Jena, Dr. Charles Dias and Shri Laxman Tudu) to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House.

On 25 August 2011, during discussion under Rule 193 on situation arising out of widespread corruption in the country, the Chair permitted two members (Shri Satpal Maharaj and Shri Hansraj G. Ahir) to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House.

On the same day, during discussion under Rule 193 on steps taken by the Government of India for relief and resettlement of Tamils in Sri Lanka and other measures to promote their welfare, the Chair permitted six members (Shri Arjun Meghwal, Dr. Charles Dias, Dr. Mahendrasinh P. Chauhan. Dr. Virendra Kumar, Shri Naranbhai Kachhadia and Shri S.S. Ramasubbu) to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House.

On 27 August 2011, during discussion under Rule 193 on the Statement made by the Minister of Finance on issue relating to setting up of a Lokpal, the Chair permitted 101 members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House.

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PARLIAMENTARY AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

(1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2011)

Events covered in this Feature are based primarily on reports appearing in the daily newspapers and, as such, the Lok Sabha Secretariat does not accept any responsibility for their accuracy, authenticity or veracity.

–Editor

INDIA

DEVELOPMENTS AT THE UNION

Parliament Session: The Eighth Session of the Fifteenth Lok Sabha and the Two Hundred and Twenty Third Session of the Rajya Sabha commenced on 1 August 2011. Both the Houses were adjourned on 8 September 2011. The President of India, Smt. Pratibha Devisingh Patil, prorogued both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on 15 September 2011.

Reshuffle of Cabinet: On 12 July 2011, the Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh removed five Cabinet rank and two Ministers of State from his Council of Ministers.

The five Cabinet Ministers dropped are: Dr. M.S. Gill (Statistics and Programme Implementation), Sarvashri B.K. Handique (Development of North Eastern Region), Kantilal Bhuria (Tribal Affairs), Murli Deora (Corporate Affairs) and Dayanidhi Maran (Textiles). Shri A. Sai Prathap, the Minister of State for Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises and Shri Arun Yadav, Minister of State for Agriculture and Food Processing Industries were also dropped.

The Prime Minister elevated three Ministers to the Cabinet rank. They are: Sarvashri Jairam Ramesh, Beni Prasad Verma and Dinesh Trivedi.

The Prime Minister inducted eight new Ministers. Shri V. Kishore Chandra Deo took oath as the Cabinet Minister. Smt. Jayanthi Natarajan and Shri Paban Singh Ghatowar were sworn in as the Ministers

of State (Independent Charge) while Sarvashri Sudip Bandyopadhyay, Charan Das Mahant, Jitendra Singh, Milind Deora and Rajiv Shukla were sworn in as the Ministers of State.

The Prime Minister also changed portfolios of some Ministers. The names of the Council of Ministers with their portfolios is as follows*: Dr. Manmohan Singh, Prime Minister and *also in-charge of the Ministries/Departments not specifically allocated to the charge of any Minister; Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances* and *Pensions; Ministry of Planning; Department of Atomic Energy;* and *Department of Space;* Sarvashri Pranab Mukherjee, *Finance;* Sharad Pawar, *Agriculture* and *Food Processing Industries;* A.K. Antony, *Defence;* P. Chidambaram, *Home Affairs;* S.M. Krishna, *External Affairs;* Virbhadra Singh, *Micro, Small* and *Medium Enterprises;* Vilasrao Deshmukh, *Science* and *Technology* and *Earth Sciences;* Ghulam Nabi Azad, *Health* and *Family Welfare;* Sushilkumar Shinde, *Power;* M. Veerappa Moily, *Corporate Affairs;* Dr. Farooq Abdullah, *New* and *Renewable Energy;* S. Jaipal Reddy, *Petroleum* and *Natural Gas;* Kamal Nath, *Urban Development;* Vayalar Ravi, *Overseas Indian Affairs* and *Civil Aviation;* Smt. Ambika Soni, *Information* and *Broadcasting;* Sarvashri Mallikarjun Kharge, *Labour* and *Employment;* Kapil Sibal, *Human Resource Development* and *Communications* and *Information Technology;* Anand Sharma, *Commerce* and *Industry* and *Textiles;* C.P. Joshi, *Road Transport* and *Highways;* Kumari Selja, *Housing* and *Urban Poverty Alleviation* and *Culture;* Sarvashri Subodh Kant Sahay, *Tourism;* G.K. Vasan, *Shipping;* Pawan Kumar Bansal, *Parliamentary Affairs* and *Water Resources;* Mukul Wasnik, *Social Justice* and *Empowerment;* M.K. Alagiri, *Chemicals* and *Fertilizers;* Praful Patel, *Heavy Industries* and *Public Enterprises;* Shriprakash Jaiswal, *Coal;* Salman Khursheed, *Law* and *Justice* and *Minority Affairs;* V. Kishore Chandra Deo, *Tribal Affairs* and *Panchayati Raj;* Beni Prasad Verma, *Steel;* Dinesh Trivedi, *Railways;* and Jairam Ramesh, *Rural Development* and *Drinking Water* and *Sanitation.*

The Ministers of State (Independent Charge) are: Shri Dinsha J. Patel, *Mines;* Smt. Krishna Tirath, *Women* and *Child Development;* Shri Ajay Maken, *Youth Affairs* and *Sports;* Prof. K.V. Thomas, *Consumer Affairs, Food* and *Public Distribution;* Shri Srikant Jena, *Statistics* and *Programme Implementation* and *Chemicals* and *Fertilizers;*

* As on 20 July 2011 (Shri Gurudas Kamat, who was appointed Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Drinking Water and Sanitation resigned from the post. Shri Kamat was the Minister of State for Information Technology and Communications, before the reshuffle. He did not attend the swearing-in ceremony)

Smt. Jayanthi Natarajan, *Environment* and *Forests;* and Shri Paban Singh Ghatowar, *Development of North Eastern Region* and *Parliamentary Affairs.*

The Ministers of State are: Sarvashri E. Ahamed, *External Affairs* and *Human Resource Development;* Mullappally Ramachandran, *Home Affairs;* V. Narayanasamy, *Personnel, Public Grievances* and *Pensions* and *Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office;* Jyotiraditya Madhavrao Scindia, *Commerce* and *Industry;* Smt. D. Purandeswari, *Human Resource Development;* Shri K.H. Muniappa, *Railways;* Smt. Panabaka Lakshmi, *Textiles;* Sarvashri Namo Narain Meena, *Finance;* M.M. Pallam Raju, *Defence;* Saugata Ray, *Urban Development;* S.S. Palanimanickam, *Finance;* Jitin Prasada, *Road Transport* and *Highways;* Smt. Preneet Kaur, *External Affairs;* Sarvashri Harish Rawat, *Agriculture; Food Processing Industries* and *Parliamentary Affairs;* Bharatsinh Solanki, *Railways;* Mahadev S. Khandela, *Tribal Affairs;* Sisir Adhikari, *Rural Development;* Sultan Ahmed, *Tourism;* Mukul Roy, *Shipping;* Choudhury Mohan Jatua, *Information* and *Broadcasting;* Shri D. Napoleon, *Social Justice* and *Empowerment;* Dr. S. Jagathrakshakan, *Information* and *Broadcasting;* Sarvashri S. Gandhiselvan, *Health* and *Family Welfare;* Tusharbhai Chaudhary, *Road Transport* and *Highways;* Sachin Pilot, *Communications* and *Information Technology;* Pratik Prakashbapu Patil, *Coal;* R.P.N. Singh, *Petroleum* and *Natural Gas* and *Corporate Affairs;* Vincent Pala, *Water Resources* and *Minority Affairs;* Pradeep Jain, *Rural Development;* Ms. Agatha Sangma, *Rural Development;* Sarvashri Ashwani Kumar, *Planning; Science* and *Technology* and *Earth Sciences;* K.C. Venugopal, *Power;* Sudip Bandyopadhyay, *Health* and *Family Welfare;* Charan Das Mahant, *Agriculture* and *Food Processing Industries;* Jitendra Singh, *Home Affairs;* Milind Deora, *Communications* and *Information Technology;* and Rajeev Shukla, *Parliamentary Affairs.*

Elections to Rajya Sabha: Elections to two Rajya Sabha seats one each from Goa and Maharashtra were held on 22 July 2011.

Shri Husain Dalwai and Shri Shantaram Naik, both of the Indian National Congress (INC) were declared elected from Maharashtra and Goa respectively and their respective terms commenced on 26 July 2011 and 29 July 2011. Both the members took oath/affirmation on 8 August 2011.

Elections to one seat from Tamil Nadu, three from Gujarat and six Rajya Sabha seats from West Bengal were held on 15 July 2011.

Shri A.W. Rabi Bernard of the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK) was declared elected from Tamil Nadu. His term commenced on 19 July 2011. He took oath/affirmation on 2 August 2011.

Shri Dilipbhai Pandya and Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani (both of the BJP); and Shri Ahmed Patel of the INC were elected from Gujarat.

Sarvashri Derek O'Brien, D. Bandyopadhyay, Sukhendu Sekhar Roy, Srinjoy Bose, (all from AITC); Shri P. Bhattacharya of the INC; and Shri Sitaram Yechury of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) {CPI(M)} were elected from West Bengal.

The term of all the members commenced on 19 August 2011 and they all took oath/affirmation on the same day.

Lok Sabha Bye-election Results: On 4 July 2011, Shri Ajay Kumar of the Jharkhand Vikash Morcha was declared elected from Jamshedpur Lok Sabha constituency (Jharkhand), bye-election to which was held on 1 July 2011. He took oath of office on 1 August 2011.

On 17 October 2011, Shri Kuldeep Bishnoi of the Haryana Janhit Congress (BL) was declared elected from Hisar Lok Sabha constituency (Haryana), bye-election to which was held on 13 October 2011.

Death of Rajya Sabha Member: On 30 September 2011, Dr. Ram Dayal Munda, Nominated Rajya Sabha member (affiliated to INC) passed away.

Resignation of Lok Sabha Member: On 9 October 2011, Kumari Mamata Banerjee, an All India Trinamool Congress (AITC) Lok Sabha member from Kolkata Dakshin Lok Sabha Constituency (West Bengal) resigned her seat and her resignation was accepted by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar the same day.

AROUND THE STATES

ANDHRA PRADESH

Change of Party: On 20 August 2011, the Praja Rajyam Party MLA, Shri Chiranjeevi joined the INC.

GOA

New Governor: On 26 August 2011, Shri K. Sankaranarayanan, Governor of Maharashtra was given additional charge as the Governor

of Goa for the remainder of his term, in addition to his own duties. He was sworn in on 8 September 2011.

JHARKHAND

New Governor: On 26 August 2011, Dr. Syed Ahmed was appointed as the Governor of Jharkhand. He was sworn in on 4 September 2011.

KARNATAKA

Resignation of Chief Minister: On 31 July 2011, the Chief Minister, Shri B.S. Yeddyurappa resigned from his post.

New Chief Minister: On 4 August 2011, Shri D.V. Sadananda Gowda was sworn in as the Chief Minister of Karnataka.

Expansion of Cabinet: On 8 August 2011, the Chief Minister, Shri D.V. Sadananda Gowda expanded his Council of Ministers by inducting 21 Ministers.

Further Expansion of Cabinet: On 11 August 2011, the Chief Minister, Shri D.V. Sadananda Gowda inducted five more Ministers into his Cabinet.

The names of Council of Ministers with their portfolios are as follows*: Shri D.V. Sadananda Gowda, Chief Minister, *Department of Cabinet Affairs; Department of Personnel* and *Administrative Reforms; Department of Finance including Institutional Finance* and *excluding Excise, Small Savings* and *Lotteries; Intelligence Wing from Home Department; Urban Development Department-All subjects pertaining to Bangalore City excluding BWSSB; Information from Kannada* and *Culture, Information* and *Tourism Department; Mines* and *Geology from C* and *I Department; Minority Welfare from Social Welfare Department; Tourism From Kannada* and *Culture, Information* and *Tourism Department; Infrastructure Development Department; Youth Services Department; Revenue Including Haj* and *Wakf, Excluding Muzrai; Health* and *Family Welfare Department Excluding Medical Education; any other Department not specifically allocated;* Sarvashri Govind M. Karjol, *Minor Irrigation from Water Resources Department Kannada* and *Culture from Kannada* and *Culture Information* and *Tourism Department;* Dr. V.S. Acharya, *Higher Education from Education Department, Planning Department, Statistics Department, Muzrai from*

* As on 21 October 2011

Revenue Department IT and *BT Department, excluding Science* and *Technology;* Sarvashri Udasi Channabasappa Mahalingappa, *Public Works Department excluding Ports* and *Inland Water Transport;* R. Ashok, *Transport Department, Home Department excluding Intelligence Wing* and *Prisons;* S.A. Ravindranath, *Sugar from Commerce* and *Industries Department Horticulture from Agriculture* and *Horticulture Department;* Kageri Vishweshwara Hegde, *Primary* and *Secondary Education from Education Department excluding Mass Education* and *Public Libraries;* B.N. Bacchegowda, *Labour Department, Sericulture from C* and *I Department;* Jagadish Shettar, *Rural Development* and *Panchayat Raj including Rural Development Engineering Department* and *Rural Water Supply* and *Sanitation;* J. Krishna Palemar, *Ports* and *Inland Water Transport from Public Works Department, Ecology* and *Environment Department;* M.P. Renukacharya, *Excise from Finance Department;* Laxman Sangappa Savadi, *Co-operation Department including Agricultural Marketing;* Murugesh Rudrappa Nirani, *Large* and *Medium Scale Industries from C* and *I Department;* Umesh Vishwanath Katti, *Agriculture from Agriculture* and *Horticulture Department;* A. Narayana Swamy, *Social Welfare Department excluding Minorities Welfare, Prisons from Home Department;* V. Somanna, *Housing Department;* Basavaraj Bommai, *Major* and *Medium Irrigation from Water Resources Department;* Revu Naik Belamgi, *Mass Education* and *Public Libraries from Education Department, Small Savings* and *Lotteries from Finance Department, Animal Husbandry from Animal Husbandry* and *Fisheries Department;* Suresh Kumar S., *Law. Justice* and *Human Rights, Parliamentary Affairs, Legislature, Urban Development Department (7 City Corporations, KUWS* and *DB, KUIDFC, Directorate of Town Planning, Directorate of Land Transport, Urban Development Authorities excluding subjects pertaining to Bangalore City, BWSSB, CMCs, TMCs, TPs* and *Local Bodies, BWSSB from Urban Development Department;* C.C. Patil, *Women* & *Child Development Department;* Kumari Shobha Karandlaje, *Energy Department, Food, Civil Supplies* and *Consumer Affairs Department;* Sarvashri S.A. Ramdas, *Medical Education from Health* and *Family Welfare Department;* Balachandra Laxmanrao Jarakiholi, *Municipalities* and *Local Bodies (CMCs, TMCs* and *TPs) from Urban Development Department, Department of Public Enterprises;* Asnotikar Anand Vasant, *Fisheries from Animal Husbandry* and *Fisheries Department, Science* and *Technology from IT, BT, S* and *T Department;* R. Varthur Prakash, *Textiles from Commerce* and *Industries Department;* Narasimha Nayak (Raju Gowda), *Small Scale Industries from Commerce* and *Industries Department;* and C.P. Yogishwar, *Forest Department from Forest, Ecology* and *Environment Department.*

KERALA

New Governor: On 26 August 2011, the Governor of Jharkhand, Shri M.O.H. Farook, was transferred as the Governor of Kerala for the remainder of his term. He was sworn in on 8 September 2011.

MADHYA PRADESH

New Governor: On 26 August 2011, Shri Ram Naresh Yadav was appointed as the Governor of Madhya Pradesh. He was sworn in on 8 September 2011.

MANIPUR

Death of MLA: On 18 August 2011, Shri Elangbam Suraj, MLA of Indian National Congress died in a road accident in Delhi.

MIZORAM

New Governor: On 26 August 2011, Shri Vakkom Purushothaman was appointed as the Governor of Mizoram. He was sworn in on 2 September 2011.

ODISHA

Assassination of BJD MLA: On 24 September 2011, Shri Jagabandhu Majhi the Biju Janata Dal MLA, and his Personal Security Officer were shot dead by suspected Maoists at Gona village in Nabarangpur district.

PUNJAB

Death of MLA: On 14 September 2011, Shri Jitinder Singh Kariha, Shiromani Akali Dal MLA from 38-NawanShahar Assembly Constituency passed away.

TAMIL NADU

New Governor: On 26 August 2011, Shri K. Rosaiah was appointed as the Governor of Tamil Nadu. He was sworn in on 31 August 2011.

Reshuffle of Cabinet: On 3 July 2011, the Chief Minister, Sushri Jayalalithaa dropped Law Minister, Shri E. Subaya from the Cabinet and inducted Shri P. Chendur Pandian as the Minister of Khadi & Village Industries. The Chief Minister also changed portfolios of some Ministers.

The names of the Council of Ministers with their portfolios is as follows*: Sushri J. Jayalalithaa, Chief Minister, *Public, Indian Administrative Service, Indian Police Service, Indian Forest Service, General Administration, District Revenue Officers, Police, Home;* Sarvashri O. Panneerselvam *Finance, Planning, Legislative Assembly, Elections* and *Passports;* K.A. Sengottaiyan, *Agriculture, Agricultural Engineering, Agro Service Cooperatives, Horticulture, Sugarcane Cess, Sugarcane Development* and *Waste Land Development;* Natham R. Viswanathan, *Electricity, Non-Conventional Energy Development, Prohibition* and *Excise, Molasses;* K.P. Munusamy, *Municipal Administration, Rural Development, Panchayats* and *Panchayat Unions, Poverty Alleviation Programmes, Rural Indebtedness, Urban* and *Rural Water Supply;* C. Shanmugavelu, *Rural Industries including Cottage Industries* and *Small Industries;* R. Vaithilingam, *Housing, Rural Housing* and *Housing Development, Slum Clearance Board* and *Accommodation Control, Town Planning, Urban Development* and *Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority;* Agri S.S. Krishnamoorthy, *Commercial Taxes* and *Registration* and *Stamp Act;* C. Karuppasamy, *Minister without Portfolio;* P. Palaniappan, *Higher Education including Technical Education, Electronics, Science* and *Technology;* C. Ve Shanmugam, *School Education* and *Archaeology, Sports* and *Youth Welfare*; Sellur K. Raju, *Cooperation, Statistics* and *Ex-Servicemen Welfare;* K.T. Pachamal, *Forests* and *Cinchona;* Edappadi K. Palaniswami, *Highways* and *Minor Ports;* S.P. Shanmuganathan, *Hindu Religious* and *Charitable Endowments (HR & CE), Tamil Official Language* and *Tamil Culture;* K.V. Ramalingam, *Public Works, Irrigation including Minor Irrigation, Programme Works;* S.P. Velumani, *Industries, Steel Control, Mines* and *Minerals,* and *Special Initiatives;* T.K.M. Chinnayya, *Environment* and *Pollution Control;* M.C. Sampath, *Implementation of Special Programmes including implementation of the Election manifesto;* P. Thangamani, *Revenue, District Revenue Establishment, Deputy Collectors, Weights* and *Measures, Debt Relief including legislation on Money lending, Chits, Registration of Companies;* G. Senthamizhan, *Information* and *Publicity, Film Technology* and *Cinematograph Act, Stationery* and *Printing* and *Government Press, Law, Courts* and *Prisons, Personnel* and *Administrative Reforms* and *Prevention of Corruption;* P. Chendur Pandian, *Khadi* and *Village Industries Board, Bhoothan* and *Gramadhan;* Smt. S. Gokula Indira, *Tourism, Tourism Development Corporation;* Smt. Selvi Ramajayam, *Social Welfare including Women's* and *Children's Welfare, Nutritious Noon Meal, Orphanages* and

* As on 20 October 2011

Correctional Administration, Integrated Child Development and *Beggar Homes, Welfare of the Differently abled* and *Social Reforms;* Sarvashri B.V. Ramanaa, *Handlooms* and *Textiles;* R.B. Udhayakumar, *Information Technology;* N. Subramanian, *Adi Dravidar Welfare, Hill Tribes* and *Bonded Labour;* V. Senthil Balaji, *Transport, Nationalised Transport, Motor Vehicles Act;* K.A. Jayapal, *Fisheries* and *Fisheries Development Corporation;* Budhichandhiran, *Food, Civil Supplies, Consumer Protection* and *Price Control;* S.T. Chellapandian, *Labour, Population, Employment* and *Training, Newsprint Control, Census* and *Urban* and *Rural Employment;* Dr. V.S. Vijay, *Health, Medical Education* and *Family Welfare;* Sarvashri N.R. Sivapathi, *Animal Husbandry, Milk and Dairy Development;* and A. Mohammedjan, *Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes* and *Denotified Communities, Overseas Indians, Refugees* and *Evacuees* and *Minorities including Wakf.*

Death of Minister: On 22 October 2011, the Minister without Portfolio, Thiru C. Karuppasamy passed away.

UTTARAKHAND

New Chief Minister: On 11 September 2011, Shri B.C. Khanduri was sworn in as the Chief Minister, replacing Shri Ramesh Pokhriyal Nishank who had resigned the same day.

Along with Shri Khanduri, eleven other Ministers also took oath of office. The names of Council of Ministers with their portfolios are as follows*: Maj. Gen. (Retd.) Bhuwan Chandra Khanduri, Chief Minister, *Suraj, Corruption Alleviation* and *Public Service, Gopan, Personnel, Home, Power, PWD, Estate, Finance, Civil Aviation, Information, Forest, Wild Life* and *Environment, Higher Education, Social Welfare, Medical Education, Sanskrit Education, Industrial Development, Watershed Management;* Sarvashri Matbar Singh Kandari, *Irrigation, Minor Irrigation, Flood Control, School Education, Language;* Bansidhar Bhagat, *Transport, Medical* and *Health, Ayush* and *Ayush Education;* Prakash Pant, *Legislative Affairs, Vidhai, Protocol, Election, Excise, Drinking Water, Planning, Reorganization;* Diwakar Bhatt, *Revenue, Land Management, Food* and *Civil Supplies, Adult Education, Khadi* and *Village Industries;* Madan Kaushik, *Sugarcane Development, Sugar Industries, Urban Development, Tourism;* Trivendra Singh Rawat, *Agriculture, Agriculture Education, Agriculture Marketing, Horticulture, Fruit Industry, Animal Husbandry, Dairy Development, Fisheries, Disaster Management, Technical Education;* Rajendra Singh Bhandari, *Panchayati*

* As on 20 October 2011

Raj, Renewable Energy, Census, Civil Defence and *Homeguards;* Govind Singh Bisht, *Law, RES, Labour;* Smt. Vijaya Badthwal, *Rural Development, Women Welfare, Child Welfare, Culture;* Sarvashri Khajan Das, *Sports, Youth Welfare, Housing;* and Balwant Singh Bhauriyal, *SAD, Information Technology, Co-Operatives, Social Welfare, Handicapped Welfare.*

UTTAR PRADESH

Change of Party: On 3 August 2011, the Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) MLA Krishna Kumar Singh joined the Samajwadi Party.

Change of Party: On 4 August 2011, Samajwadi Party MLA from Kisni in Mainpuri district, Kumari Sandhya Katheria joined the BSP.

Suspension of MLA: On 24 September 2011, the BSP suspended its party MLA Shri Yogendra Sagar for indulging in anti-party activities.

Six SP MLAs Join BSP: On 5 August 2011, six Samajwadi Party MLAs joined the BSP. They are: Sarvashri Sultan Beg from Bareilly, Ashok Singh Chandel from Hamirpur, Sarvesh Singh from Azamgarh, Suraj Singh Shakya from Kanshi Ram Nagar (Etah), Sunder Lal Lodhi from Unnao and Sandeep Agarwal from Moradabad.

Resignation of Minister: On 17 August 2011, the Minister for Animal Husbandry and Milk Development (Independent Charge), Shri Avadhpal Singh Yadav resigned following his indictment by the *Lokayukta* on corruption charges.

Suspension of Party MLA: On 5 September 2011, the BSP suspended its Party MLA Shri Avadhpal Singh Yadav for "anti-party activities".

BSP MLA Suspended: On 29 September 2011, the BSP suspended another party MLA, Shri Jitendra Kumar Singh from BSP for anti-party activities.

WEST BENGAL

Assembly Bye-election Results: On 28 September 2011, the Chief Minister, Kumari Mamata Banerjee and Shri A.T.M. Abdullah, both of the AITC were declared elected from Bhowanipore and Basirhat Uttar Assembly Constituencies, bye-elections to which were held on 25 September 2011.

EVENTS ABROAD

CAPE VERDE

Election of President: Mr. Jorge Carlos Fonseca was declared elected as the President in the second round of voting in the presidential elections held on 21 August 2011.

ESTONIA

Re-election of President: The incumbent President, Mr. Toomas Hendrik Ilves was declared re-elected for a second five-year consecutive term in office in the Presidential elections held on 29 August 2011.

JAPAN

New Prime Minister: On 26 August 2011, Mr. Yoshihiko Noda was elected as the Prime Minister. He replaced Mr. Naoto Kan.

LATVIA

President Sworn in: On 8 July 2011, Mr. Andris Berzins was sworn in as the President of Latvia.

NEPAL

Resignation of Prime Minister: On 14 August 2011, the Prime Minister Mr. Jhala Nath Khanal of the Unified Communist Party of Nepal—Marxist and Leninist resigned from his post.

New Prime Minister: On 28 August 2011, the 601-member Constituent Assembly elected Mr. Baburam Bhattarai, Vice Chairman of the Unified Communist Party of Nepal—Maoist as the country's 35th Prime Minister.

PERU

President Sworn in: On 28 July 2011, Lt-Col. (Retd.) Ollanta Humala Tasso was sworn in as the President.

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

Election of President: Mr. Manuel Pinto da Costa was declared elected as the President in the second round of voting in the presidential elections held on 7 August 2011.

SINGAPORE

Election of President: On 27 August 2011, Mr. Tony Tan Keng Yam was elected as the President.

SOUTH SUDAN

New Nation: On 9 July 2011, South Sudan seceded from northern Sudan to become the world's newest nation, the Republic of South Sudan, splitting Africa's largest country in two. [A referendum was held on independence in January this year, when over 98 per cent of the mainly Christian and animist southern Sudanese voted in favour of secession from the predominantly Muslim north].

THAILAND

Legislative Elections: The elections to the 500-seat House of Representatives (the lower house of the bicameral legislature) were held on 3 July 2011. The party position following the elections is as follows: Pheu Thai: 265; Democrats: 159; Bhumjaithai: 34; Chartthaipattana: 19; Chart Pattana Puea Pandin: 7; Phalang Chon: 7; Rak Thailand: 4; Matubhum: 2; Rak Santi: 1; Mahachon: 1; New Democracy: 1.

New Prime Minister: On 5 August 2011, Ms. Yingluck Shinawatra was elected as the new Prime Minister.

6

DOCUMENTS OF CONSTITUTIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST

The Orissa (Alteration of Name) Act, 2010: The Government of Orissa forwarded to the Central Government in December 2008, the Resolution passed by the Legislative Assembly of Orissa on 28 August 2008 that, *inter alia,* the name of the State specified as "Orissa" in the First Schedule of the Constitution be changed as "Odisha" and translation of the word "Odisha" in Hindi language should be revised as "ओडिशा" accordingly and authorized the Government of Orissa to place the matter before the Government of India for change of name of the State and change of language of the State and change of their Hindi translations.

As required by the proviso to article 3 of the Constitution, the President referred the Bill to the Legislature of the State of Orissa for expressing its views thereon. The Legislative Assembly of Orissa considered the Orissa (Alteration of Name) Bill, 2009 and adopted a unanimous Resolution agreeing with the Bill.

The Orissa (Alteration of Name) Bill, 2010 provided for such alteration of name of the State of Orissa and contains necessary amendments to the provisions of the Constitution and also consequential provisions.

The Orissa (Alteration of Name) Bill, 2010, which sought to achieve the above-mentioned objectives was passed by the Lok Sabha on 9 November 2010. The Rajya Sabha passed the Bill with amendments on 24 March 2011 which were considered and agreed to by the Lok Sabha on 6 September 2011. The President assented to it on 23 September 2011.

The Constitution (Ninety-Sixth Amendment) Act, 2011: The Government of Orissa forwarded to the Central Government in December 2008, the Resolution passed by the Legislative Assembly of Orissa on 28 August 2008, that, *inter alia,* the name of the language specified as "Oriya", in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution be changed as "Odia" and translation of the word "Odia" in Hindi language should be revised as "ओडिआ" accordingly and authorized the Government of Orissa to place the matter before Government of India for change of name of the State and change of language of the State and change of their Hindi translations.

The Constitution (One Hundred and Thirteenth Amendment) Bill, 2010 which sought to change of name of the language mentioned in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India, from 'Oriya' to 'Odia' was passed by the Lok Sabha on 9 November 2010. The Rajya Sabha passed the Bill with amendments on 24 March 2011 which were considered and agreed to by the Lok Sabha on 6 September 2011. The President assented to it on 23 September 2011. [The Bill was introduced as the Constitution (One Hundred and Thirteenth Amendment) Bill, 2010. The Short Title of the Bill was changed to the Constitution

(Ninety-sixth Amendment) Bill, 2010 by the Lok Sabha through an amendment to clause 1. The Short Title was further changed to the Constitution (Ninety-sixth Amendment) Bill, 2011 by the Rajya Sabha through an amendment to clause 1.]

We reproduce here the texts of the above Acts.

—Editor

THE ORISSA (ALTERATION OF NAME) ACT, 2011

An Act to alter the name of the State of Orissa.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Sixty-second Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. *Short title and commencement.* (*1*) This Act may be called the Orissa (Alteration of Name) Act, 2011.

(*2*) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

2. *Definitions.* In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(*a*) "appointed day" means the date appointed under sub-section (*2*) of section 1 for the coming into force of this Act;

(*b*) "appropriate Government" means, as respects a law relating to a matter enumerated in List I in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, the Central Government, and as respects any other law, the State Government;

(*c*) "law" includes any enactment, Ordinance, regulation, order, bye-law, rule, scheme, notification or other instrument having the force of law in the whole or any part of the State of Orissa.

3. *Alteration of name of State of Orissa.* As from the appointed day, the State of Orissa shall be known as the State of Odisha.

4. *Amendment of article 164.* In article 164 of the Constitution, in clause (*1*), in the proviso, for the word "Orissa", the word "Odisha" shall be substituted.

5. *Amendment of article 273.* In article 273, in clause (*1*), for the word "Orissa", the word "Odisha" shall be substituted.

6. *Amendment of First Schedule to the Constitution.* In the First Schedule to the Constitution, under the heading "I. THE STATES", in entry 10, under the column "Name", for the word "Orissa", the word "Odisha" shall be substituted.

7. *Amendment of Fourth Schedule to the Constitution.* In the Fourth Schedule to the Constitution, under the heading "TABLE", in entry 14, in the second column, for the word "Orissa", the word "Odisha" shall be substituted.

8. *Power to adapt laws.* (*1*) For the purpose of giving effect to the alteration of the name of the State of Orissa by section 3, the appropriate Government may, before the expiration of one year from the appointed day, by order, make such adaptations and modifications of any law made before the appointed day, whether by way of repeal or amendment, as may be necessary or expedient, and thereupon every such law shall have effect subject to the adaptations and modifications so made.

(*2*) Nothing in sub-section (*1*) shall be deemed to prevent a competent Legislature or other competent authority from repealing or amending any law adapted or modified by the appropriate Government under the said sub-section.

9. *Power to construe laws.* Notwithstanding that no provision or insufficient provision has been made under section 8 for the adaptation of a law made before the appointed day, any court, tribunal or authority, required or empowered to enforce such law, may construe the law in such manner, without affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper in regard to the matter before the court, tribunal or authority.

10. *Legal proceedings.* Where immediately before the appointed day any legal proceedings are pending to which the State of Orissa is a party, the State of Odisha shall be deemed to have been substituted for the State of Orissa in those proceedings.

THE CONSTITUTION (NINETY-SIXTH AMENDMENT) ACT, 2011

An Act further to amend the Constitution of India.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Sixty-second Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. *Short title.* This Act may be called the Constitution (Ninety-sixth Amendment) Act, 2011.

2. *Amendment of Eighth Schedule.* In the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution, in entry 15, for the word "Oriya", the word "Odia" shall be substituted.

7

SESSIONAL REVIEW

FIFTEENTH LOK SABHA

EIGHTH SESSION

The Eighth Session of the Fifteenth Lok Sabha commenced on 1 August 2011 and adjourned *sine die* on 8 September 2011. In all, there were twenty-six sittings held during the Session. A resume of some of the important discussions held and other business transacted during the Session is given below:

A. STATEMENTS/DISCUSSIONS

Statement on the XIX Commonwealth Games (CWG), 2010: Making a Statement in the House on 2 August 2011, the Minister of State of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Shri Ajay Maken said that the XIX Commonwealth Games had been organized successfully in Delhi. India, with its rich haul of medals, emerged as a significant sporting nation in the world. In May 2003, Shri Vikram Verma, the then Minister for Youth Affairs and Sports, conveyed support to bid the Game in the city of Delhi to the Chairman, Commonwealth Games Federation (CGF). The original Bid Document had provided for a "Government Appointee" as the Chairman of the Executive Board of the Organizing Committee (OC), with the Vice Chairman being the Indian Olympic Association (IOA) President. However, the bid document was inexplicably changed to delete the words "Government Appointee" in respect of the Chairman.

The legally obligatory Host City Contract was signed with the Commonwealth Games Federation, on 13 November 2003, by Shri Suresh Kalmadi, President IOA, the Lieutenant Governor, Delhi and the Secretary, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports. The Host City Contract, through its Games Management, Protocol, to which the Government of India became a signatory in 2003, stipulated that the organization of the Games will be entrusted to the Commonwealth Games Association (CGA) of the host country, which in our case was the IOA.

Shri Maken said that the government was well aware that a number of concerns had been raised regarding CWG, 2010. These include:

(i) Allegations of corruption in the conduct of the Games, misappropriation of funds, mismanagement, and wasteful expenditure and wrongdoing related to the Games; (ii) Delay in completion of sports and city infrastructure projects; (iii) Defects in quality of construction, poor site management and escalation of costs; (iv) Accidents during the construction of CWG related projects and (v) Steps taken by the Government to punish the guilty.

During the Monsoon Session of Parliament in the year 2010, the Government had assured the House that irregularities would be enquired into and the guilty would be duly punished. Keeping in view this assurance the Government constituted a High Level Committee (HLC) headed by Shri V.K. Shunglu to look into various issues related to the organizing and conduct of the CWG, 2010. The HLC submitted six reports relating to (i) Host Broadcasting; (ii) Commonwealth Games Village; (iii) City Infrastructure; (iv) Games Venues; (v) Organising Committee; and (vi) a Main report on organising and conduct of the Commonwealth Games. Based on the recommendations of these reports certain action has already been taken in the matter related to award of contract by Prasar Bharti to a private company, a case has been registered against CEO of Prasar Bharti and one private individual. A Group of Ministers is considering the observations made by the HLC regarding the relationship between the Government and Prasar Bharti and the CEO and the Prasar Bharti Board.

Other matters relating to alleged forgery, falsification, record creation have been referred to the Central Bureau of Investigation and the Directorate of Enforcement for taking necessary action. The Income Tax authorities are also investigating alleged irregularities. The Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) is examining various complaints regarding the Games. The Comptroller & Auditor General of India has also submitted his report on the Games and the Games related expenditure which will duly be presented in Parliament. The Government agencies have already taken action in respect of alleged irregularities and wrongdoings and the Government is committed to take action against all those found guilty. At the same time, it must not be lost sight of that the Games were ultimately organized successfully and have been acclaimed as one of the best ever Commonwealth Games.

Statement regarding Visit of Foreign Minister of Pakistan to India: Making a Statement in the House on 3 August 2011, the Minister for External Affairs, Shri S.M. Krishna said that Ms. Hina Rabbani Khar, the Foreign Minister of Pakistan visited India from 26 to 28 July 2011 for the Foreign Minister level talks, which were held in Delhi on

27 July 2011. In the discussion, the Government of India took stock of the current state of our bilateral relations and reviewed progress in the dialogue process since its resumption. He conveyed that India desired a stable and prosperous Pakistan, acting as a bulwark against terrorism, and at peace with itself and with its neighbours. India also wished to have constructive relations with Pakistan to enable both countries to effectively address our common developmental priorities. On Jammu and Kashmir, both sides reiterated their respective positions and agreed to continue discussions for a peaceful and negotiated settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir issue, by narrowing divergences and building on convergences. On economic and commercial cooperation, he expressed satisfaction that Pakistan had recognized that grant of Most Favoured Nation (MFN) status to India would help in expanding bilateral trade relations and had also committed to operationalise a non-discriminatory trade regime with India.

On issues like *Sir Creek, Siachin* and *Tulbul Navigation Project/ Wullar Barrage*, there have been serious discussions and both the governments understood better each other's positions but more needed to be done. They decided to continue working together with an open mind and a problem solving approach to eventually arrive at mutually acceptable solutions. They also agreed that the bedrock of India-Pakistan relations were people of the two countries and therefore promotion of friendly exchanges in the fields of culture, sports, media, parliamentary exchanges and so on to enhance people-to-people contacts, was of particular importance.

The visit of the Foreign Minister of Pakistan was aimed at resolving peacefully all outstanding issues through a constructive and forward looking dialogue and to establish cooperative and good neighbourly relations between the two countries, in an environment free from terrorism and violence. In this regard, both the governments were committed to build a relationship of trust and mutually beneficial cooperation in conformity with the determination of the people of both countries to see an end to terrorism and violence and to realize their aspirations for peace and development.

Statement regarding Situation in Sri Lanka: Making a Statement in the House on 4 August 2011, the Minister for External Affairs, Shri S.M. Krishna said that Sri Lanka has borne the brunt of terrorism for nearly three-decades. The end of the long period of armed conflict in Sri Lanka in May 2009, left around 3,00,000 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) living in camps in Northern Sri Lanka and general devastation of infrastructure in the affected areas.

The Government of India has accorded the highest priority to the welfare of IDPs in Sri Lanka. In June 2009, the Prime Minister announced a grant of Rs.500 Crore for relief, rehabilitation and resettlement work in Sri Lanka, which included family relief packs, deployment of an emergency field hospital, conducting an artificial limb fitment camp and deployment of seven demining teams-in Northern Sri Lanka, etc. The Minister stated that our primary objective in all that we are doing in Sri Lanka is to ensure the welfare and well being of Sri Lankan Tamils, including IDPs, and to assist in the development of Northern Sri Lanka. He informed that around 2,90,000 IDPs have already been resettled and only around 10,000 IDPs remain in the camps. Referring to the concern regarding conduct of war, the Minister said that presently, our focus should be on the welfare and well being of Tamils in Sri Lanka. Their rehabilitation and rebuilding should be of the highest and most immediate priority. A just and fair settlement of the political problem is of utmost importance.

On the concerns expressed by some Members on the issue of Indian fishermen in waters between India and Sri Lanka, the Minister said that the welfare, safety and security of our fishermen have always received the highest priority by the Government. There have been reports of incidents of attacks on Indian fishermen, allegedly by the Sri Lankan Navy. The Government, through Diplomatic Channels, had consistently and immediately taken up any reported incident involving arrest or violence against Indian fishermen to ensure their safety, security, early release and repatriation. The Government had also conveyed to the Sri Lankan Government that the use of force could not be justified under any circumstance and that all fishermen should be treated in a humane manner. The Sri Lankan side, while denying that their Navy was involved, has promised to seriously investigate these incidents.

Statement regarding Nuclear Enrichment and Reprocessing Technology: Making a Statement in the House on 10 August 2011, the Minister for External Affairs, Shri S.M. Krishna said that concerns have been expressed about its implications on our existing agreements with other countries on civil nuclear cooperation consequent upon the adoption of new guidelines by the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) at its Plenary meeting in the Netherlands from 23 to 24 June 2011 relating to transfer of enrichment and reprocessing technologies. The Minister said that the Government was absolutely clear that as far as India was concerned, the basis of our international civil nuclear cooperation remained as contained in the special exemption from the NSG guidelines given to

India on 6 September 2008. The "Statement on Civil Nuclear Cooperation with India" issued on 6 September 2008 after an Extraordinary Plenary Meeting of the NSG spells out the scope of our cooperation. That Statement contained reciprocal commitments and actions by both sides relating to international civil nuclear cooperation. The September 2008 exemption accorded a special status to India. It was granted knowing fully well that India was not a signatory to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

We must take note of the fact that the NSG Public Statement of 24 June 2011 made a specific reference to cooperation with India. It said that the NSG "continued to consider all aspects of the implementation of the 2008 Statement on Civil Nuclear Cooperation with India and discussed the NSG relationship with India". The Indian Government expected all NSG members to honour their commitments as reflected in the 2008 NSG Statement and our bilateral cooperation agreements.

Following the NSG Plenary of June 2011, several of India's partners clarified their positions. The US Department of State in a Press Statement had stated that the "Obama Administration fully supported the 'clean' Nuclear Suppliers Group exception for India and speedy implementation of the US-India Civil Nuclear Cooperation Agreement. A Communiqué issued by the Ambassador of France in New Delhi on 5 July 2011 stated that the NSG exemption "reflects the unique situation of India and constitutes a historical achievement. Therefore, in the French view, nothing in the existing and future guidelines should be interpreted as detracting from that exemption or reducing the ambition of our bilateral cooperation". The Russian Foreign Ministry spokesman on 14 July 2011 stated that the NSG decision "does not affect in any way the September 2008 decision of the Group to unfreeze peaceful nuclear cooperation with India".

The Minister said that he was confident that the international nuclear order would continue to evolve in India's favour. India was poised to emerge as one of the major nuclear countries in the world, with a large and diversified nuclear industry. India is committed to full international civil nuclear cooperation for the development needs of our country and is engaged in discussions with foreign companies to expand our nuclear energy programme, the Minister reiterated. India also expected that our international partners would fully honour their commitments in this regard.

Statement regarding setting up of Lokpal and certain events that took place on 16 August 2011 in New Delhi: Making a Statement in the House on 10 August 2011, the Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh

said that notwithstanding the introduction of the Lokpal Bill in the Lok Sabha, Shri Anna Hazare and his supporters had persisted with their demand that the Jan Lokpal Bill drafted by Shri Anna Hazare should be introduced and passed in Parliament.

The Prime Minister said that the time-honoured practice is that the Executive drafts a Bill and places it before Parliament and that Parliament debates and adopts the Bill with amendments, if necessary. In the process of adoption of the Bill, there would be opportunities for Shri Anna Hazare and others to present their views to the Standing Committee. The Standing Committee as well as Parliament can modify the Bill if they so desire. However, he was not aware of any constitutional philosophy or principle that allows any one to question the sole prerogative of Parliament to make a law. In making a law on Lokpal, the Government had faithfully adhered to the well-settled principles. As far as he was concerned, Shri Anna Hazare questioned these principles and claimed a right to impose his Jan Lokpal Bill upon Parliament. He acknowledges that Shri Hazare might have been inspired by high ideals in his campaign to set up a strong and effective Lokpal. However, the path that he had chosen to impose his draft of a Bill upon Parliament was totally misconceived and fraught with grave consequences for our parliamentary democracy.

Our Government did not seek any confrontation with any section of the society. But when some sections of society deliberately challenged the authority of the Government and the prerogative of Parliament, it was the bounden duty of the Government to maintain peace and tranquility. The Delhi Police took the minimum steps necessary to maintain peace in the Capital City, though unfortunately, it led to the arrest and subsequent release of Shri Hazare and some of his supporters. Such incidents would not be repeated in the future, the Prime Minister assured.

He requested all the political parties to ensure that Parliament functions smoothly. There were very important legislative measures that were required to be passed. If we do not pass them, we would do great injustice to the people of India and, in turn, hurt the *'aam aadmi'*, the Prime Minister emphasized. He said that the Government was willing to debate every issue in Parliament, and it had demonstrated that by cooperating with the Opposition in every possible way to ensure that Parliament functions smoothly.

Statement regarding Issues relating to setting up of a Lokpal: Making a Statement in the House on 27 August 2011, the Minister for

Finance, Shri Pranab Mukherjee said that on 5 April 2011, Shri Anna Hazare went on an indefinite fast. On 8 April 2011, the Government constituted a Joint Drafting Committee (JDC) consisting of five nominees of Shri Hazare including himself and five nominee Ministers of Government to prepare a draft of the Lokpal Bill. Shri Hazare ended his fast on 9 April 2011. The JDC met nine times during April-June 2011. There was some divergence of views between the representatives of the Government and the representatives of the Civil Society on the vision and scope of the Lokpal.

The JDC concluded its deliberations on 21 June 2011 and both sides exchanged their drafts for the Lokpal Bill. Both these drafts were forwarded to the Government for further action. To solicit the views of various political parties, an all party meeting was convened on 3 July 2011. On the conclusion of this meeting, it was unanimously resolved that "Government should bring before the next session of Parliament a strong and effective *Lokpal* Bill, following the established procedures". This meeting was followed by a round of informal consultations with some leaders of the political parties and some of the suggestions received from these leaders were incorporated in the draft Lokpal Bill. In pursuance of the directions of the All Party Meeting, the Government worked on the draft Lokpal Bill prepared by the Joint Drafting Committee and after following the formal process of inter-ministerial consultations and Cabinet approval, the Bill was introduced in Parliament on 4 August 2011.

The Minister said that the Government was committed to bring appropriate legislation as well as put in place mechanisms that would reduce discretion and bring transparency in the functioning of public offices as well as take strong measures against those who indulge in corruption. The specific issues raised by Shri Hazare were important and deserved serious consideration. In case a consensus emerges at the end of the discussions, the Standing Committee would, in the course of their deliberations, take into account their practicability, implementability and constitutionality. For everything that we do, must be consistent with the principles enshrined within our Constitutional framework. He believed that the Government had amply demonstrated that it was sensitive to the common man's concern about corruption.

Statement regarding Bomb blast Near Delhi High Court: Making a Statement in the House on 7 September 2011, the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri P. Chidambaram said that at about 10.14 a.m., a high intensity blast occurred at a place just outside the Reception Centre, between Gate No.4 and Gate No.5 of the Delhi High Court. It was

suspected that the bomb was placed in a briefcase. According to last reports, 9 people have died and 47 have been injured. The scene of the incident was cordoned off immediately. A Central Forensic Science Laboratory (CFSL) team was at the place of the incident. Teams from the National Investigation Agency (NIA) and the National Security Guard (NSG) were also at the place of the incident. A post blast investigation team of the Delhi Police was also carrying out investigations.

He emphasized that Delhi was a target of terrorist groups. When Parliament was in Session and during certain other times of the year, Delhi is placed on high alert. The Intelligence agencies constantly shared intelligence inputs with Delhi Police. Intelligence pertaining to threats emanating from certain groups was shared with Delhi Police in July 2011. At that stage, it was not possible to identify the Group that caused the bomb blast that day.

In the last few years, several measures had been taken to strengthen Delhi Police. Despite the capacity that has been built and despite Delhi Police remaining on high alert, the tragic incident occurred on that day. The objective of terrorist groups was to strike fear and to destabilize the country. The Government unequivocally condemned the terrorist attack that took place, the Minister said and assured the House that the investigation of the case would be entrusted to the NIA.

Statement regarding the Court cases relating to elections to the SGPC: Making a statement in the House on 2 September 2011, the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri P. Chidambaram stated that the Ministry of Home Affairs received a report that Shri Harbhagwan Singh, a Senior Advocate, appeared in the High Court of Punjab and Haryana in the cases relating to elections to the SGPC. He made a claim that he was representing the Government of India and stated that the Notification dated 8.10.2003 was being withdrawn by the Government of India. On his statement, the High Court is reported to have passed certain orders. On a suggestion that a suitable Senior Counsel may be engaged to appear in the matter, the Ministry of Law and Justice had written a letter dated 1.9.2011 approving the engagement of Shri Harbhagwan Singh in two of the three cases before the High Court. A copy of the order has not yet been received in the Ministry of Home Affairs. Neither the Ministry of Law nor the Ministry of Home Affairs had given a *vakalatnama* to Shri Harbhagwan Singh. No one from the Government had briefed him. In particular, he had no authority to make a statement that the Notification dated 8 October 2003 would be withdrawn. The Government also wished to make it clear that there was no proposal to rescind or

withdraw the Notification dated 8.10.2003. He added that the elections to the SGPC will be held according to the published schedule. The Government would also bring the above facts to the notice of the High Court. He humbly requested the House that the matter be closed.

Statement regarding the visit of the Prime Minister to Bangladesh: Making a Statement in the House on 8 September 2011, the Minister for External Affairs, Shri S.M. Krishna informed the House that the Prime Minister visited Bangladesh on 6 and 7 September 2011 at the invitation of his counterpart in Bangladesh. The Minister for External Affairs accompanied the Prime Minister. The presence of the Chief Ministers of Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura gave added significance to the visit.

The Prime Minister held extensive discussions with the Prime Minister of Bangladesh and also called on the President of Bangladesh. The Foreign Minister of Bangladesh, the Leader of Opposition and the President of the Jatiya Party also called on the Prime Minister of India.

During the visit, the following Agreements and Memorandum of Understandings (MOUs) were signed: (i) Framework Agreement on Cooperation for Development; (ii) Protocol to the Agreement Concerning the Demarcation of the Land Boundary between India and Bangladesh and Related Matters; (iii) Addendum to the MOU between India and Bangladesh to Facilitate Overland Transit Traffic between Bangladesh and Nepal; (iv) MOU on Renewable Energy Cooperation; (v) MOU on Conservation of the Sunderban; (vi) Protocol on Conservation of the Royal Bengal Tigers of the Sunderban; (vii) MOU on Cooperation in the field of Fisheries; (viii) MOU on Cooperation on Mutual Broadcast of Television Programmes; (ix) MOU between Jawaharlal Nehru University and Dhaka University; and (x) MOU on Academic Cooperation between the National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT), India and the Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exporters Association (BGMEA) and the Bangladesh Institute of Fashion Technology (BIFT).

Both the Governments emphasized the need for expeditious action to complete agreements on sharing of common rivers. In arriving at any water sharing agreement, the Government would act in full consultation with the State Governments concerned.

It was a matter of great satisfaction that India had received significant co-operation from the Bangladesh authorities in tackling insurgency and terrorism. Since the January 2010 visit of the Prime Minister of Bangladesh, Agreements on Mutual Legal Assistance on

Criminal Matters, Transfer of Sentenced Persons and on Combating International Terrorism, Organised Crime and Illicit Drug Trafficking had been ratified and were in force then. The need for an Extradition Treaty was underscored by the Prime Ministers in their discussions. The Prime Minister of India also addressed a gathering of academics, intellectuals, political leaders and others at the Dhaka University on the theme 'India, Bangladesh and South Asia'.

At the conclusion of the visit, both sides expressed their conviction that the Prime Minister's visit and the signing of historic agreements between the two countries marked a watershed in the bilateral relations. The Government was committed to building a strong India-Bangladesh partnership, including assistance in developmental efforts and enhanced bilateral cooperation to our mutual benefit.

Discussion under Rule 193 regarding setting up of Lokpal and certain events that took place on 16 August 2011 in New Delhi: Initiating the discussion on 17 August 2011, Smt. Sushma Swaraj, Leader of the Opposition, stated that it was not proper to arrest Shri Anna Hazare when the whole country was agitated on the issue of corruption. She said that this nation has framed the Constitution and the Constitution has given the right to protest. She reiterated that as far as the Bill was concerned, the Opposition has reservations about various provisions of the Bill. This fight is not for Lokpal or Jan Lokpal but the greater issue is that of citizen's right. Emphasizing on the issue, she also said that the opposition would never allow the supremacy and dignity of Parliament and Judiciary to be maligned but the citizen's rights are top of all.

Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav (SP) said that the rising prices, poverty, internal and external security of the country, etc. are interconnected with corruption. Corruption is the root cause of all the major problems and the dangers facing the country. He felt that the Freedom of Expression is the Fundamental Right in a democracy.

Shri Dara Singh Chauhan (BSP) said that had this Government taken this House in confidence beforehand, this situation could have been avoided. Where was the need for constituting a Joint Drafting Committee on an important legislation like the Lokpal Bill if the power to enact a law was vested with the Parliament? It was necessary to safeguard the prestige of this Parliament.

Shri Basu Deb Acharia (CPI(M)) stated that arrest of Shri Anna reminds him of emergency days. It was against democracy where people have the right to protest, agitate and launch movement. Further,

he said that Shri Anna simply wanted to protest and it was beyond his understanding why he was not allowed to protest. People are protesting because of corruption in high places. People have inalienable right to protest. The Government cannot take away this right from them. Further, he condemned the arrest of Shri Anna and demanded that an effective Lokpal should be constituted with the proposed Bill where the Prime Minister of India should be included.

Dr. M. Thambidurai (AIADMK) expressed dismay at the Government having bypassed the Parliament while drafting the Lokpal Bill with the team of Anna Hazare, without taking into the confidence the Opposition parties.

Shri Gurudas Dasgupta (CPI) expressed his displeasure in respect of arrest of Shri Anna Hazare and action of Government in this regard. Appreciating the role of Civil Society to fight against corruption, he said that the Government knew the protest of Shri Anna against corruption and while constituting the drafting Committee why the Government did not take all the political parties into the confidence. He added that it was not Hazare's slogan against corruption but the impatience in the system. He supported the Lokpal Bill and said that there are many people in this Parliament who have same wavelength as regards the formulation of the Lokpal Bill which should be effective and corruption must be rooted out. Parliament and the parliamentary system should have its own weight in the decision making of all individuals including Mr. Anna Hazare, Shri Dasgupta said.

Shri Lalu Prasad (RJD) said that corruption has been a rallying point since the time of Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Narayan. Mentioning about the Bill, he said that the parliament is the supreme body which is the hallmark of true democracy and that is why MP's have come here after being elected. If some body wanted to prevail over Judiciary, Executive and the Parliament, then what was the relevance of Government and the institutions?

Shri Narahari Mahato (AIFB) said that corruption is increasing by leaps and bounds day by day. Highlighting various scandals, he said the Government consulted Shri Anna Hazare in regard to framing of the Lokpal Bill. The Opposition was adhering to the Government in all aspects in defending the supremacy of Parliament, just as we want a strong and affective Lokpal Bill, which includes the Prime Minister also.

The Minister of Human Resource Development and Minister of Communications and Information Technology, Shri Kapil Sibal said that

the crux of the matter was that Anna Ji himself stressed upon the fact that the Government should bring his version of Jan Lokpal Bill in Parliament, otherwise he would resort to hunger strike which was unconstitutional. Mentioning to stop allegations and counter allegations against each other by the members in the House which lowered the dignity of the house, he requested each and every member of the House to rise above the petty politics and give a message *en bloc* that we would never allow anybody to undermine supremacy of Parliament.

The Minister of Home Affairs, Shri P. Chidambaram, replying to the discussion* said that the Government genuinely felt that we must engage civil society on a subject that has remained in limbo for nearly 30 or 35 years. He said that Anna Hazare's fast did create a certain resonance. There was a general appreciation that he had taken up a cause that had been neglected by the Parliament for very long. He mentioned that while drafting the Bill some members of civil society were invited with the genuine and sincere intention of arriving at a Bill that would have the widest consensus. Consulting the civil society to an extent and in a particular form was useful as the civil society had made valuable contributions to some of our laws. Elaborating the agitation of Shri Anna Hazare, he emphasized on details of Section 144, Section 188, Section 107 and 151 of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) and said, as most of the leaders were aware, Annaji was arrested because he violated the Prohibitory Order and the Judicial Magistrate remanded him to seven days' Judicial custody. Later, on persuasion to review the order, the Executive Magistrate reviewed the order and released him unconditionally. He informed that review of order was indeed a political decision and the Government would take a political decision of how to go forward in the matter.

Requesting the House not to diminish the sovereign authority of Parliament, he emphasized on various rights of the people and said that the right to make a law is only with the Parliament. That power is given by the people to the elected representatives. The Parliament alone can make the law and if civil society wishes to have a role in the making

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* Others who participated in the discussion were Sarvasri Sanjay Nirupam, Sharad Yadav, T.K.S. Elangovan, Bhartruhari Mahtab, Sanjay Singh Chauhan, Yogi Aditya Nath, Prasanta Kumar Majumdar, Hansraj G. Ahir, Naranbhai Kachhadia, Arjun Ram Meghwal, N. Kristappa, Thol Thirumaavalavan, Satpal Maharaj, Virender Kashyap, Ram Singh Kaswan, S.S. Ramasubbu, Dr. Kirit Premjibhai Solanki, Dr. Tarun Mandal, Smt. Harsimrat Kaur Badal,and Smt. Poonam Veljibhai Jat.

of the law, we would try to find a way in which civil society could have a role in making the law as within the limits expressed by the members of Parliament. The Minister further accepted the argument of Shri Anna Hazare that a strong and effective Lokpal Bill must be passed. He finally quoted the statement of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru about the role of Parliament in law making and concluded that it was the right of Parliament to make a law.

The discussion was concluded

Discussion under Rule 193: Situation arising out of widespread corruption in the country: Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi said that our country's annual capital expenditure is pegged at Rs.60,000 crore and out of it, 55 per cent amount is draining into scams. As per the 'India Corruption Study, 2005', common citizens of the country pay a bribe of Rs.21,068 crore in a year. This amount goes from the pockets of the poor and, in turn, hits them in the form of price-rise. India's rank on *Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index* is 87 out of 178 countries. He said that if the Government was serious about this issue, it should have declared how much money was deposited abroad, to whom it belonged and through which channel it had gone out. The black money stashed in foreign banks should be brought back and those responsible should be punished, Shri Joshi demanded.

Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav (SP) emphasized on corruption and how it was affecting the day-to-day life of the common man. He mentioned that the existing system was increasing the gap between the rich and the poor. He also stated that a good Lokpal Bill could be drafted incorporating the suggestions and the observations made by the common people, the House and the Members of the Legislative Assemblies. He stressed that the corruption should be nipped in the bud itself.

Shri Basu Deb Acharia [CPI (M)] said that the current protest against corruption at high places is a reflection of deep disgust amongst the people against various scams. He said that the people have lost their faith and confidence in the Government. Expressing on the need for a *Lokpal,* he said that an effective and strong Lokpal can contain and control corruption. He further stated that there is also a need for *National Judicial Commission* which would inquire into any cases of corruption against judges and it would also take the responsibility of appointment of judges.

The Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh, replying to the discussion* on 25 August 2011, said that corruption is a major national issue and is a matter about which there is unanimity in the country. We should collectively work to find credible solution to this scourge. He assured the House to do everything to clean the system of this country. Corruption is a multifaceted problem. Therefore, we, as a nation, have to find practical, pragmatic means but effective means to tackle it and this is not merely the responsibility of the Central Government, Shri Singh said. He stressed on finding ways and means of reforming the system of public administration so that these leakages can be plugged. Mentioning about the Government contracts, he said that we need a Public Procurement Act. In the context of corruption, the PM stated that the representatives of Government met Shri Anna and his team with regard to the shape of a Lokpal Bill and the Parties' Committee was also consulted. Later, the Bill was submitted to the Parliament, and it has been referred to the Standing Committee which can consider all options and find ways and means of ensuring that the Bill that has been prepared by Shri Anna Hazare is given due consideration by this Committee. He assured the Government would work with all sections of this House to have a Lokpal, which is strong, effective and having national consensus. The PM also referred to the All Party Meeting where they agreed to Shri Anna Hazare to end fast and find ways and means to ensure that ideas reflected in the *Jan Lokpal Bill* were given adequate consideration in parliamentary processes and to come forward with a strong, effective Bill which has the broad support of the country as a whole. He assured that the Government would work with all sections of the House to realise this dream. He also urged all Members of the House to join him in making an appeal to Shri Anna Hazare that he has made his point and to end his fast. He also stated that the Lokpal Bill would be discussed in the House before it is sent to Standing Committee. He submitted that this is one via media which

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* Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Bhartruhari Mahtab, Prabodh Panda, Sharad Yadav, Sher Singh Ghubaya, Mahendrasinh P. Chauhan, Shrimati Jayshreeben Patel, Kamal Kishor 'Commando', Rajiv Ranjan Singh alias Lalan Singh, P.L. Punia, A. Sampath, Bhakta Charan Das, Harsh Vardhan, Ramasubbu, Devendra Nagpal, M.B. Rajesh, S.D. Shariq, P. Karunakaran, Sanjay Dhotre, Anant Kumar Hegde, Ghanshyam Anuragi, Prasanta Kumar Majumdar, C. Rajendran, Naranbhai Kachhadia, Ramashankar Rajbhar, Virendra Kumar, Mohan Jena, Charles Dias, Laxman Tudu, H.D. Devegowda, Satpal Maharaj, Hansraj G. Ahir, Dr. K.S. Rao, Dr. Kirit Premjibhai Solanki, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, Shrimati Santosh Chowdhary, Dr. Ratna De: Dr. Mirza Mehboob Beg, Arjun Ram Meghwal, Shailendra Kumar, Premdas, Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh Naik, S.S. Dr. Nirmal Khatri, Dr. Tarun Mandal, Dr. Thokchom Meinya, Smt. Putul Kumari and Smt. Poonamben V. Jat.

will respect the parliamentary supremacy and, at the same time, enable Parliament to take on board ideas contained in the Lokpal Bill drafted by Shri Anna Hazare and his colleagues.

The discussion was concluded.

B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

The State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks Laws) Amendment Bill, 2009: On 5 August 2011, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance, Shri Namo Narain Meena, moving the Motion for consideration of the Bill, said that those provisions relating to the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959 and the State Bank of Hyderabad Act, 1956 needed to be suitably modified to reflect the change in ownership. The Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 12 December, 2009 and was referred to the Standing Committee on Finance. The Committee had suggested two legislative amendments *i.e.*, (i) the ability of the Subsidiary Banks of the State Bank of India (SBI) to raise capital through rights issue and (ii) substituting original heading of Section 63 relating to 'Power of the State Bank to make Regulations', with the word 'Power of the Subsidiary Banks to make Regulations'. The Government accepted both of them.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance, Shri Namo Narain Meena, replying to the discussion* said that the consequential amendments under consideration conferred powers on the Central Government after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to approve increase or reduce the authorized capital of the subsidiary Bank, issuing the bonus shares to the existing equity shareholders, etc. He further stated that the current policy of the Government on consolidation left the initiative for consolidation to come from the management of the Banks themselves with the Government playing a supportive role as the common shareholder.

He further informed that all the associated Banks had full autonomy in their day-to-day operations and they had been directed by the Ministry of Finance and the Reserve Bank of India to reduce their Non Performing Assets (NPA). He further stressed that despite the global financial crises, the public sector banks did a commendable job in meeting the credit requirements of the economy at a time when the

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* Those who participated in the discussion were Sarvashri Nishikant Dubey, Shailendra Kumar, Gorakhnanth Pandey, Mangni Lal Mandal, A. Sampath, Bhartruhari Mahtab, Prabodh Panda, S. Semmalal, Prasanta Kumar Majumdar, Narahari Mahato, S.S. Ramasubbu, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh and Dr. K.S. Rao.

private sector banks and foreign banks had practically stopped extending credit. The Minister said that as regards pension, amendments to the SBI Pension Rules were under consideration and examination of the Government. After concurrence, the Government rules would be notified by the SBI.

He also informed that a major chunk of our population was still excluded from the banking network. The Government had aimed at opening bank account for every household and, for this purpose it had launched the *Swabhiman Abhiyan.* The RBI had given directions to open accounts even with zero balance. The State Bank of India alone had opened 10 million bank accounts. The Minister of Finance and the RBI had also given instructions to all the banks to reduce their Non Performing Assets.

The Bill, as amended, was passed.

The Transplantation of Human Organs (Amendment) Bill, 2009: On 11 August 2011, the Minister of Health and Family Welfare, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, moving the Motion for consideration of the Bill, said that the Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994 came into force in February 1995. The main purpose of the Act was to regulate the removal, storage and transplantation of human organs for therapeutic purposes and to prevent commercial dealings in human organs. He stated that despite regulatory mechanism for transplantation of human organs, there had been a spate of reports of thriving human organ trade in India. He also said that while formulating the Bill, the recommendations of the Review Committee and consultations of the stakeholders were taken into account.

Elaborating the details of the Bill, he stated that the Bill thrusts upon the areas such as (i) regulating the transplantation of human organs and tissues; (ii) expansion of the definition of the term near relative; (iii) making it mandatory for the hospitals to request relatives of brain dead patients for organ donation; (iii) in the event of non-availability of a neurosurgeon/neurologist for certification of 'brain death' a surgeon or a physician and an anesthetist or intensivist, Specialist Physician working in the ICU may do that; (iv) regulating the transplantation of organs for foreign nationals, preventing the exploitation of minors, providing for Swap Donations of organs, to empower the Central Government to prescribe the composition of Authorization Committees and empowering the State Governments and the Union Territories to set up the Authorization Committees; (v) establishing a National Organ and Tissues Removal and Storage Network to enhance the availability of organs and tissues; (vi) establishing and maintaining a National Registry

of Donors and Recipients; (vii) appointing a "Transplant Coordinator" in all hospitals registered for organ retrieval and transplantation, and providing for the registration of Non-Government Organizations working in the field of organ retrieval and transplantation, and (vii) enhancing the penalties provided under the law to make them more deterrent, etc.

The Minister also informed that the Bill was referred to the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare and all the 43 recommendations and observations of the Committee had been accepted by the Ministry. Seven of these recommendations would require the amendments in the Act, Shri Azad said.

Shri Anant Gangaram Geete (Shiv Sena) said that the transplantation of human organs are undertaken illegally and main reasons of this are poverty and unemployment. He further added that the transplantation was very expensive and the poor cannot afford it, therefore, a relief fund should be created on the lines of Prime Minister's relief fund so that the poor people could get relief.

The Minister of Health and Family Welfare, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, replying to the discussion* on 12 August 2011 stated that the illegal organ trade in the country has been a matter of great concern and the present Bill seeks to address this issue. The main purpose of this Act is to regulate the removal, storage and transplantation of the human organs for therapeutic purposes and to prevent commercial dealings in human organs. The Ministry has accepted all the recommendations and suggestions of the Parliamentary Standing Committee. He mentioned that the definition of 'near relatives' has been expanded to include other relatives. He also informed that the monetary penalty for contravention of the provisions of this Act, has been increased to a range of Rs.20 Lakh–Rs. 1 Crore and it is proposed to enhance the punishment from five to ten years of imprisonment for person involved in illegal commercial dealings. He also shared the concerns of the members to update it on regular basis to keep pace with the changing world.

The Bill, as amended, was passed.

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* Who participated in the discussion were Sarvashri Arjun Ram Meghwal, Shailendra Kumar, Ramashankar Rajbhar, Vishwa Mohan Kumar, S.R. Jeyadurai, Bhartruhari Mahtab, Jagadanand Singh, Prabodh Panda, Kishore Taviad, Prasanta Kumar Majumdar, Ganesh Singh, Dr. Anup Kumar Saha, Dr. P. Venugopal, Dr. Ratna De, Dr. Prabha Kishor Taviad, Dr. Jyoti Mirdha, Dr. Tarun Mandal and Smt. Botcha Jhansi Lakshmi

The National Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2010: The Minister of Human Resource Development and the Minister of Communications and Information Technology, Shri Kapil Sibal, moving the motion for consideration of the Bill on 19 August 2011, said that the National Institutes of Technology Act, 2007 covered about twenty NITs, and was in operation for about 34 months. In the meantime, the Government of India, decided to set up five Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISERs) who started their courses in 2008. Now three years had been passed and they have completed their courses. There was no statute under which they were recognized. So, the Government needed to bring the Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research under the 2007 Act, as institutions of national importance and include them in the Schedule. The amendment was sent to the Standing Committee. He further stated that the Standing Committee *inter alia* suggested that since these ten NITs were set up, they should also be included in the present Act and to make their governance more streamlined. He also mentioned that in the context of the 21st Century, as these institutions were of quality, amending the governance structure of these institutions are necessary to enable them to compete with the rest of the world and create knowledge which alone is the wealth of any nation. He also requested the House to take the Bill into consideration.

Dr. M. Thambidurai (AIADMK) said that all the states must have equal standard of institutions taking into consideration the local needs of the students and their mother tongue and Regional Languages.

Shri Prem Das Rai (SDF) supported the amendments in the National Institutes of Technology Bill, 2010 and emphasized on faculty, skill development and multi-disciplinary approach, etc.

Replying to the discussion* the Minister of Human Resource Development and the Minister of Communications and Information Technology, Shri Kapil Sibal emphasizing about the education in the country said that we needed to have a critical mass of people to go into the university system which was linked with the issue to Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER). He mentioned that the GER in developed countries on an average was above 40, where as in India this was between 13 to 14. Citing the PM's Speech at *Lal Qila,* he said that at

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* Others who participated in the debate were: Sarvashri Prem Das Rai, Janardhan Swamy, Bhakta Charan Das, Dhanjay Singh, Kushalendra Kumar, P.K. Biju, Bhartruhari Mahtab, Smt. J. Helen Davidson, Prabodh Panda, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh and Arjun Ram Meghwal

a later point of time, we would have a huge availability of human resource that would move into the university system and increase that GER upward. In the university system, there is creativity, knowledge and through that emerge patterns which then are translated by industry into goods and services. That is how the economy grows. He also emphasized about quality of institutions in terms of infrastructure, faculty and syllabi and for that purpose he said that the National Accreditation Authority Bill was coming up. Mentioning about the mushrooming of Private institutions, he further said that these institutions were not adequate and the Government had been able to set up more institutes for the last few years because our growth rate is 8-9 per cent. He stressed that we must expand the education sector for the private sector by allowing other institutions from outside to invest in this country. For this, we must create an environment for more investment in the educations sector. He also added that a core curriculum in science and commerce had been prepared which would be taught in all State Boards and Central Boards and yet to be introduced in humanities. He also mentioned about the Ramaswamy Committee and said that there would be one examination in India for all students who want to enter into the university system. On the basis of an all-India merit list, each child would be entitled to choose the institution that he wants to go. There would be no capitation fee. He said that if India is going to be at the centre of the world and have its rightful place in the comity of nations it is only through education. He also informed that we have a scheme called the *National Knowledge Network* which is going to connect every institution in this country through fibre optics, through an IT network. This would help the students to take a lecture from lecturer across the country.

The Bill, as amended, was passed.

The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Bill, 2011: (as passed by the Rajya Sabha), The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Minister of Water Resources, Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal moving the motion for consideration of the Bill, on 29 August 2011, said that the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 came into force in April, 2000 to provide justice and opportunities for growth and development to juveniles. He stated that the Act laid emphasis on rehabilitation and re-integration of such children into the society. Referring to Section 48(2) and 58 of the Act, he said that this was discriminatory in nature for the child who was suffering from diseases such as leprosy, sexually transmitted diseases, Hepatitis B,

open cases of Tuberculosis, was of unsound mind, or was addicted to any narcotic drug or psychotropic substance. Those children were sent to a place recognized to be an approved place for the required treatment and dealt with separately through various specialized referral services. The segregation had been considered as discriminatory in nature as this would separate the child from others. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare had confirmed that there was no need to segregate children suffering from such diseases. Mentioning about the rehabilitation of such children, he also stated that the amendments proposed in the Act were for removing discriminatory references to children affected by such diseases, so that they can live life with dignity.

Shri Anant Gangaram Geete (Shiv Sena) stated that the reason behind juvenile offence is increasing population and migration of poor rural families to the cities in search of employment. He observed that the condition of children homes in states are very bad and those who come out of these become hard core criminals. He added that these children are not provided proper care and facilities. The Government should give serious attention towards these issues.

Replying to the discussion* Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal said that the Act laid emphasis on rehabilitation and re-integration of such children into the society through various processes and instructions by adopting a child-friendly approach in dealing with matters in the best interest of the children. Further, he said that they were the most vulnerable sections of our society who needed care and attention of our society. He mentioned about Rule 45 which, in detail, prescribed for the medical care of the children covered by the Act. He also mentioned that the Section 48, sub-section 2 and Section 58 of the Act had been deleted and amended, respectively where the words or terms were used referring to certain disease or mental orientation of the children which could lead to stigma in society. Referring to the various Schemes and initiatives of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, he stated that an Integrated Child Protection Scheme had been launched by the Government for the current year with an allocation of Rs. 270 crore.

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* Others who participated in the discussion were Sarvashri Anurag Singh Thakur, Shailendra Kumar, Gorakhnath Pandey, Kausalendra Kumar, R. Thamaraiselvan, Mohan Jena, P. Lingam, Jagadanand Singh, Virendra Kumar, Chaudhury Lal Singh, Nripendra Nath Roy, Prasanta Kumar Majumdar, Harish Choudhary Dr. P. Venugopal, Dr. Tarun Mandal, Dr.(Smt.) Girija Vyas, Smt. Sushmita Bauri, Smt. Annu Tandon, Smt. J. Helen Davidson, Smt. Rama Devi, and Smt. Putul kumari.

Enlightening the members about the details of the Scheme, he added that such children's home had been assisted by the Government of India through 1,199 homes. The Scheme provided for institutional care to improve the financial assistance, and to do so, financial assistance was being provided to various agencies of the State Governments. He added that though there was no centralized data for missing children in the country, there was a provision to set up the child tracking system.

The Bill was passed.

The Academy of Scientific and Innovative Research Bill-2010: The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Minister of Science and Technology and Minister of Earth Sciences, Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal, moved the Motion for consideration of the Bill on 23 March 2011, and said that the Bill seeks to establish the Academy of Scientific and Innovative Research as an institution of national importance for imparting instruction and awarding degrees in frontier areas of science and technology. The Academy would primarily focus on research and imparting training in such areas that are not ordinarily provided in existing universities in India. The curricula, pedagogy and evaluation would be innovative and directed towards creating highest quality personnel in cross disciplinary areas.

He stated that in the knowledge economy of the 21st Century, India's ability to lead in the area of science and engineering largely depended on its ability to link education, research and innovation. The Academy, with its focus on awarding mostly postgraduate and Ph.D. degrees aimed at retaining the students interested in inter-disciplinary areas in the Indian education system. Once operational, the Academy was expected to produce annually 1,000 Ph.Ds in Science and 120 Ph.Ds in Engineering, about 200 M.Techs in engineering, 1000 Masters in Science by Research and several Diploma and Certificate Courses which would have direct relevance to improving manpower for domestic industry. The principles of academic, administrative and financial autonomy of this Academy underlie the various provisions of this Bill. The governance structure of the Academy was designed to ensure that the Academy emerged as a super specialty institution linking education, research and innovation. This Bill reflected our Government's commitment to further improve the scientific excellence of the nation to make it a leader in the knowledge economy.

Replying to the discussion* on 5 September 2011, the Minister of

* Who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Ninong Ering, Shailendra Kumar, Vijay Bahadur Singh, S.K. Saidul Haque, B. Mahtab, Prabodh Panda, and Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi.

Science and Technology and Minister of Earth Sciences, Shri Vilasrao Deshmukh thanked the members for their appreciation of need for a stronger S&T System to produce high quality post-graduates and Ph.D's in the country. He stated that the Bill was not intended to weaken the University system. The Director General, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) and the Chairman, University Grants Commission were engaged in discussion to tap synergies of both sectors for mutual benefit. The collaboration would continue. Emphasizing the importance of CSIR in the field of Research, he said that there were specific clauses like clause 4(2), clause 4(3), clause 5(3) and clause 12 in the Bill which ensured the synergy between university system, CSIR and the Academy. He further stated that the Bill was reflective of the commitment of the government to shape our destiny, to be leaders in science and technology than being passive spectators. He also said we need to out-innovate, out-educate, and out-perform the rest of the world. Further highlighting the education and innovative research, he stated that the Academy of Scientific and Innovative Research Bill, 2010 was the Governments' attempt to secure India's leadership in tomorrow's science and technology, in the fields of integrative and trans-disciplinary areas of science and engineering.

The Bill, as amended, was passed.

C. QUESTION HOUR

During the Eighth Session, 36,473 notices of Questions were received, out of which 26,350 were Starred, 10,115 *Unstarred* and 8 *Short Notice Questions.* The maximum number of notices of *Starred* and *Unstarred Questions* included for ballot were 1,190 and 529, respectively, on 29 August, 2011. The minimum number of notices of *Starred* and *Unstarred Questions* included for ballot were 729 on 8 September 2011 and 298 on 3 August 2011. The maximum number of members whose names were included in the ballot process was 430 for 29 August 2011 and the minimum number of members included in the ballot was 299 for 8 September 2011.

All the notices were examined with a view to deciding their admissibility or otherwise. Out of the notices received, 500 notices were included in the lists of Starred Questions, 5,749 were included in the lists of *Unstarred Questions* and none was included in the list of *Short Notice Question*.

A total of 51 *Starred Questions* were orally replied during the Session. The average of the *Starred Questions* orally answered during each sitting of the House was 2. The maximum number of *Starred Questions* answered

orally on a single day was 6 on 26.8 2011. The average number of *Unstarred Questions* appearing in the List came to 230 per day during the entire session.

On 1 August 2011, the House was *adjourned* for the day after making obituary reference with regard to passing away of a sitting member. Hence, the *Starred Questions* were not called for oral answer. Replies to *Starred Questions* were treated as *Unstarred* and their answers together with the answers to *Unstarred Questions* were printed in the Official Report for the day.

On 9, 16, 17, 23, 30 August 2011, the *Question Hour* could not be taken up due to interruptions in the House. On 7th September 2011, the *Question Hour* could not be taken up due to *adjournment* of the House. Hence, the replies to all the *Starred Questions* listed for those days were treated as *Unstarred* and their answers together with the answers to *Unstarred Questions* were printed in the official report for the day.

Due to interruptions in the House only 1 *Starred Question* each was called for oral answer on 2, 8, 10, 25 August 2011 and 5, 6 and 8 September 2011.

In all, 28 notices of *Half-an-Hour Discussions* were received during the Session. Out of them, 5 notices were admitted for discussion, but only 1 notice which secured the first priority in the Ballot came up for discussion and 4 notices could not be discussed as they did not get first priority in Ballot. The remaining 23 notices were disallowed.

A total of 4 Statements were made by the Ministers correcting the replies already given by them to Questions in Lok Sabha in the recent past.

D. OBITUARY REFERENCES

During the Session, obituary references were made to the passing away of Sarvashri Bhajan Lal, Dharmabhiksham, Sribatcha Digal, Prof. Sripal Singh Yadav, L.S. Tur, Chaturanan Mishra, Ramchandra Vikal, Inder Jit, Daulat Ram Saran, V.S. Krishna Iyer and Shantilal Purshottamdas Patel, all former members.

Obituary references were also made for the victims of terrorist attacks in Oslo and Utoya of the Kingdom of Norway and in Mumbai where Seventy-six and Twenty-five people were killed, respectively. Besides, references were also made for the people who lost their life and were critically injured in the tragic train accidents at Thanagaon and Fatehpur in Uttar Pradesh and at Nalbari District of Assam and Malda in West Bengal.

The members then stood in silence for a short while, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

RAJYA SABHA

TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY THIRD SESSION*

The Rajya Sabha met on 1 August 2011 for its Two Hundred and Twenty Third Session and was adjourned *sine die* on 8 September 2011. The Rajya Sabha was then prorogued by the President on 15 September 2011. In all, the House sat for 26 days during the Session.

A resume of some of the important discussions held and business transacted during the Session is given below:

A. STATEMENTS/DISCUSSIONS

Statement made by the Prime Minister regarding situation arising out of agitation launched by Shri Anna Hazare: Making a Statement on this issue on 17 August 2011, the Hon'ble Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh informed the members that after extensive consultations and discussions, including deliberations in a Joint Drafting Committee and a meeting of all political parties represented in Parliament, the Government had introduced a Bill in the Lok Sabha for the setting up of the Lokpal. The Bill had been referred to the Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice. Despite the steps taken by the Government, Shri Anna Hazare announced to undertake an indefinite fast from 16 August 2011 in support of his demand to introduce and pass the Jan Lokpal Bill, drafted by him. He informed that permission for a month long fast at Jai Prakash Narayan Park, was granted by the Delhi Police, subject to imposition of certain conditions. However, on 15 August 2011 the organisers refused to accept the conditions. Thereafter, prohibitory orders under section 144 of the CrPC were imposed around the venue and some other areas. On the same day, Shri Anna Hazare made a public appeal to congregate next day at the venue. Consequent upon this, Shri Anna Hazare, along with six of his supporters, was arrested as preventive measure anticipating the likelihood of breach of peace. On 16 August 2011, at 7.00 P.M., orders were issued to release Shri Anna and his team. They, however, refused to leave the jail premises till the Government assured them permission to carry on the protest fast without any sort of conditions being imposed on them by the Government.

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* Contributed by the General Research Unit, LARRDIS, Rajya Sabha Secretariat

The Prime Minister stated that the Government acknowledged the citizen's right to hold peaceful protests. However, appropriate conditions had always been imposed on the organisers which they had to adhere to. He submitted that as per practice a Bill becomes law after the Executive drafts the Bill and place it before the Parliament for debate and amendments. He said that in the process of adoption of the Lokpal Bill, Shri Anna Hazare and others would have an opportunity to present their views to the Parliamentary Standing Committee and the Bill could be modified accordingly. He added that Shri Anna Hazare could not claim a right to impose the Jan Lokpal Bill upon Parliament, flouting the well settled law making procedures. The Prime Minister acknowledged that Shri Anna Hazare might be inspired by high ideals in his campaign to set up a strong and effective Lokpal, but the path chosen by him to impose his draft of the Bill was misconceived and fraught with grave consequences for country's democratic set up. Referring to his Independence Day Address, in which he spoke at length about the need to deal effectively with corruption, he assured the House that they were determined to provide a Government that was transparent, accountable and responsive at all times and determined to fight the menace of corruption, but, reiterated that there was no magic wand to get rid of it in just one stroke.

In view of the events that took place, he said that a functional democracy must allow multiple voices to be heard, but differences of opinion must be resolved through dialogue and consensus and the elected representatives of the people in Parliament must be allowed to do the job that they were elected for. He added that India was an emerging economy and all must strive to create an environment under which the economic progress in the country was not hijacked by internal dissension. While concluding he appealed to all members to ensure smooth and effective functioning of Parliament so that people's faith in the country's democracy, institutions, social ideals and values would remain intact.

Statement made by Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Minister of Finance, regarding issues relating to setting up of Lokpal: Making a Statement on this issue on 27 August 2011, the Hon'ble Minister of Finance, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, requested Shri Anna Hazare to end his fast in view of the appeal made by the Prime Minister and the Resolution adopted by the leaders assembled at an all party meeting. Recounting the events he informed that on 5 April 2011, Shri Anna Hazare started his indefinite fast in support of his demand for Lokpal and on 8 April 2011, a Joint Drafting Committee was constituted by the Government,

consisting of ten members, five each nominated by Shri Hazare and the Prime Minister. On 9 April 2011, Shri Hazare ended his fast. From 16 April to 21 June 2011, the Joint Drafting Committee met nine times. Fourty basic principles and the Statement of Objects and Reasons circulated by Shri Anna Hazare's team formed the basis of deliberations wherein scope and vision of the proposed Lokpal was discussed. Out of these principles, on six issues there was serious divergence of views. However, after following the formal process of inter-ministerial consultations and the Cabinet approval, the Bill was introduced in Parliament on 4 August 2011.

The Minister informed that even before the introduction of the Bill, representatives of Shri Anna Hazare started agitating and Shri Hazare declared to proceed on indefinite fast, if the Jan Lokpal Bill was not passed by the Parliament by 15 August 2011. Ignoring the Prime Minister's request, through his Independence Day Address, to abstain from the fast, Shri Hazare again started his fast on 16 August 2011. In view of his deteriorating health condition, Hon'ble Prime Minister wrote a letter on 23 August 2011 to him making fervent appeal to end his fast and gave directions to Government representatives to hold a meeting with Shri Hazare's representatives. In the meeting, it was clarified to Shri Hazare's representatives that the Government would request the Speaker Lok Sabha–since the Bill originated in that House–to formally refer the Jan Lokpal Bill to the Parliamentary Standing Committee for its consideration, alongwith other things, and would also request the Committee to fast track the deliberations to the extent possible. Shri Hazare's representatives demanded that if the Government agreed to introduce the Jan Lokpal Bill (excluding issues of divergence) after clearance from the Ministry of Law and Justice, within four days and committed that the Bill would be discussed and passed (with minor amendments) during the Monsoon Session of Parliament itself without referring it to the Standing Committee, they could persuade Anna *ji* to end his fast. After consulting all members, on 24 August 2011, the Government expressed its inability to accept the conditions laid down by the team Anna Hazare. On 25 August 2011, the Prime Minister made a Statement in this regard reiterating the Government's commitment to the passage of a strong Lokpal Bill.

Replying to the points raised by the members, he said that since the time of Constituent Assembly, according to the parliamentary procedure, after the introduction of the Bill, any member could rise and make motion to circulate it among the public for seeking opinion, but this time exception was made because the situation was grave.

He was critical of the fact that copies of the Bill were burnt publicly by the civil activists despite having reached an agreement over 34, out of 40, issues to be incorporated in the Lokpal Bill. He expressed doubt if a piece of legislation, however complete and fool-proof it may be, could eradicate corruption from every section of the society. Despite having Ombudsman or Lokpal or strong Vigilance, the discrepancies within the system needed to be addressed. In this context he made a reference of e-filing, central processing system of Bengaluru through which the Income Tax Department had made refunds of more than 37 per cent in the current year without the complainant and tax collector getting face to face. By creating a common IT(Information Technology) platform for various social sector programmes like Mahatma Gandhi NREGA (National Rural Employment Guarantee Act) or old age pension scheme, he stated that financial leakages could be checked substantially. He said that the deep rooted problem of corruption could only be addressed by making systematic changes in the regulatory framework, putting in place more stringent laws, by establishing and strengthening the regulatory institutions etc.

Short Duration Discussion on growing incidents of corruption in the country: A Short Duration Discussion on growing incidents of corruption in the country took place on 24 August 2011. Shri Arun Jaitley, the Leader of the Opposition, initiated the discussion by referring towards the fast undertaken by Shri Anna Hazare and his colleagues. He said that the corruption had always been an important issue, but it had taken the center stage of social and political agenda of the country during last few months. He said that people of the country were expecting the Parliament to perform its historic obligation by taking effective steps to tackle the problem of corruption. He stated that in municipalities, rationing, licensing and transport departments, etc. corruption had become an accepted norm. Big scams had also been coming to light. Investigation agencies seemed to work for political reasons. Under these conditions public could not be blamed for its outburst.

Speaking on Lokpal, he said that the members of Lokpal should consist of representatives of the Government, Opposition and some eminent citizens of the society as well to have a strong Lokpal in place. On the stand of Government to bring the Prime Minister under the Lokpal's purview, after he ceases to be Prime Minister, he said that the civil society activists had agreed that the exclusion of the Prime Minister on the issues of national security and public order was justifiable, but in the matters of commercial contracts or any other form of dubious conduct of the Prime Minister needed to be brought

under the purview of Lokpal. Regarding judiciary, he said that it should not be covered by the Lokpal and alternative mechanism should be made for it through National Judicial Commission or Judicial Accountability Bill.

He further agreed with the suggestion made by the civil society activists regarding removal of the Lokpal through an impeachment process or through Supreme Court, instead of the Government's proposal that the removal process should only be initiated by the Government. He stressed on the protection of whistleblowers and urged the Government to reconsider the provisions of punishment, in this regard. As per the present provision, if an official was found guilty of some complaint by a whistleblower, he could be sentenced for minimum of 6 months and maximum of 10 years imprisonment whereas if the complainant or whistleblower was found false, he could get minimum of 2 years imprisonment extendable to 5 years. He, therefore, said that although several provisions of the Jan Lokpal Bill had not been acceptable to the Government as well as the Opposition, the Government's Lokpal Bill also required serious relook. He, however, agreed that all the provisions must be constitutionally compatible.

Participating in the discussion* Shri Sitaram Yechury of the Communist Party of India (Marxist), said that corruption could not be contained with a single law or measure, but it had to do with the moral fibre of the society as whole. He believed that the Lokpal Bill referred by the Cabinet to the Standing Committee was not adequate to check the problem of corruption. He appealed to the Government to bring a more comprehensive Bill by incorporating suggestions made in the draft Jan Lokpal Bill as well as relevant points being made by others, in the Government's draft Bill. He said that the Parliament needed to reconsider the definition of corruption radically. He said that the Prevention of Corruption Act defined it as an offence constituting a corrupt act done by misuse of power for private gain, which was highly restrictive. There could be acts of corruption which did not involve pecuniary gain made by an individual, but concessions given resulting in loss to the national exchequer as was done in 2G spectrum case.

He pointed out that the Jan Lokpal Bill contained certain provisions

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* Others who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Satyavrat Chaturvedi, Satish Chandra Misra, Tariq Anwar, Pyarimohan Mohapatra, D. Raja, M.V. Mysura Reddy, Ram Vilas Paswan, Ramchandra Prasad Singh, T.M. Selvaganapathi, D. Bandyopadhyay, Veer Pal Singh Yadav, Ram Kripal Yadav, M. Rama Jois, Naresh Gujral, Paul Manoj Pandian, Mohammed Adeeb, Sanjay Raut, Kumar Deepak Das, Prof. P.J. Kurien and Dr. Chandan Mitra.

which were *ultra vires* the Constitution and therefore needed to be debated. Referring to Article 311 he said that the Government servants had their rights according to the Constitution and by bringing them under the Lokpal that constitutional right would no longer be valid. On the issue of electoral reforms he appealed to the entire House to dispassionately consider a ban on corporate funding to the political parties and to let them donate instead, to an agency like the Election Commission or some other body which could use the money for State-funding of elections. On the question of black money he mentioned that apart from bringing it back to the country the reasons of its generation also needed to be checked. In this regard he felt that the country's double taxation treaties needed to be reconsidered, as such treaties opened the avenues for money laundering.

Shri Anand Sharma, the Minister of Commerce and Industry and Minister of Textiles, said that there was an urgent need to improve the institutional framework to set up a strong Lokpal. He pointed out that the Parliament or Government was not bound to act as per the wishes of certain people, in important legislative matters. He, however, said that the Lokpal Bill should be an all inclusive Bill, accommodating views, recommendations from all quarters.

Speaking on the issue, Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar, an independent Member from Karnataka, stressed on the need for governance reforms bringing in more accountability, infusion of cultural values and respect for public money and assets. He stated that most of the Government institutions like the Judiciary and the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) had since long been corroded through political interference and exploitation and thus needed to be rebuilt.

Replying to the points raised by the members, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel and Public Grievances and Pensions, Shri V. Narayanasamy, recounted the efforts made by the different Governments in this direction. He informed that in 1988, the Prevention of Corruption Act 1947, was amended to widen the scope of public servant to include the Ministers, the members of Parliament, of Legislative Assemblies, of Municipal Corporations, of State Co-operative Societies, and office bearers of Non-Government Organizations that receive financial assistance from the Government. Further improvements were made during the NDA (National Democratic Alliance) regime when the Prevention of Money Laundering Act was passed in 2002. In 2005 first major step was taken towards bringing transparency in the administration and to establish the right of the common man to get whatever information he wanted, by passing the Right to Information

Act, 2005 by the UPA (United Progressive Alliance) Government. Certain sections of people, however, tried to prevent the enforcement of this Act consequent upon which the Whistleblower's Bill, intended to protect the whistleblowers, was introduced in the House and referred to the Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice.

Regarding State funding of elections, the Minister stated that the Companies Act and the Income-Tax Act were amended for the purpose of streamlining the funding of various political parties by corporate houses. To make further improvements in this regard, the Minister of Law and Justice, Shri M. Veerappa Moily had organised regional conferences for eliciting views of intellectuals, political personalities and elected representatives. Regarding ensuring good governance, he referred to the Second Administrative Reforms Commission which had made more than 1054 recommendations for good governance, transparency in administration and public procurement system, etc. He informed that more than 654 recommendations had been accepted and implemented by the Government and some were in the process of implementation as they required the concurrence of the State Governments. The Minister mentioned that the Hon'ble Prime Minister had formed a Group of Ministers (GoM) on corruption headed by the Hon'ble Finance Minister. To reduce the pendency of corruption cases against bureaucrats he stated that 71 special CBI courts had been sanctioned throughout the country so that they could be disposed of at the earliest.

Short Duration Discussion on the situation arising out of growing incidents of terrorism in the country with special reference to recent blasts in Mumbai on 13 July 2011: A Short Duration Discussion in this regard took place on 3 August 2011. Initiating the discussion, Dr. Manohar Joshi of Shiv Sena said that for the last 18 years bomb explosions were taking place in the country and no remedy had been found so far to stop them. Discussion on this issue again came to the fore after the three blasts in Mumbai on 13 July 2011. The blasts took place at Dadar, Zaveri Bazar and Opera House in South Mumbai killing 21 people and injuring 141. He reiterated that such incidents had been taking place in Mumbai from 12 March 1993 when more than 200 people had died in the blast. He informed that for 14 years the court case was dragged and the three accused, Dawood Ibrahim, Tiger Memon and Mohd. Dosa, involved in the incident, could not be arrested ever.

He criticized the Government for not going into the root cause of such activities which he believed were carried out at the behest of the

neighbouring country. He expressed anguish over the fact that the accused were not being brought back to the country. Referring the Government as weak, he stated that the Government was not taking any step to curb terrorism. He asserted that it could have been controlled if the police had been provided with the state of the art weapons and provided with proper financial assistance.

Participating in the discussion* Shri Tiruchi Siva, of Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, said that terrorism had become a threat to the national security. He stated that though some accusations were levelled, experts have credited the Government for taking a historical stand in dealing with the extremists by deploying heavy military forces, as well as addressing the grievances through negotiations. Giving account of various steps taken by the Government in this regard he said that the National Security Guards (NSG) whose commandos battled the terrorists in Mumbai during the 26/11 attacks, had now four hubs each with an operational strength of around 250 personnel. Around 20 Counter-Insurgency and Anti-Terrorism Schools were being set up. Following 26/11 attacks, coastal security was also reviewed and 64 out of 73 police stations were operationalised. 79 new battalions of the Central Para-Military Forces were sanctioned since 2004-05. A proposal for raising 38 additional battalions of the Central Reserve Police Force, including two battalions of women personnel was sanctioned. The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act–was, also, amended to widen its scope. A model Police Act was drafted by an expert committee in 2006 which provided for well-defined duties and responsiveness and sensitivity of the police towards public and accountability to rule of law.

Speaking on the issue Dr. Yogendra P. Trivedi, of Nationalist Congress Party, said that the primary duty of the State was to protect the citizens of the country from internal violence as well as from foreign invasion. Referring to the terrorist attack of 26 November 2008 in Mumbai when terrorists entered the Indian Territory through sea route, he said that such matters needed to be seriously looked into. He was of the view that the legal system of the country needed to be overhauled in view of the loopholes existing in the system. He desired that the system should conduct speedy trials, quick conviction and

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* Others who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Shantaram Naik, Ravi Shankar Prasad, Veer Singh, Moinul Hassan, Mahendra Mohan, Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi, Rajniti Prasad, Syed Azeez Pasha, M.V. Mysura Reddy, Shivanand Tiwari, Ram Vilas Paswan, Mohammed Adeeb, Prof Saif-ud-Din Soz and Dr. Ashok S. Ganguly.

the treatment in jail should be as people deserved to have in jails. He believed that the police should be given more investigative powers. He stressed that terrorists should be dealt with sternly.

Shri Arun Jaitley, the Leader of the Opposition, termed the blasts as condemnable and worrisome for the country. He attributed the incident to intelligence failure. He stated that Mumbai had been chosen for such ghastly attacks because it was a commercial capital centre of India and thus, caught the global attention. He said in order to counter terrorism, steps *viz.* strong security and intelligence system to prevent it, ability to contain it effectively in case of such mishappening and tough and fair system to punish the culprits after an honest investigation, were required to be taken.

Replying to the points raised by the members, the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri P. Chidambaram conceded that the problem of terrorism was not a simple law and order problem and goes beyond that, affecting the national security and may even affect the nation's survival. He said that India had most troubled and vulnerable neighborhood by having Afghanistan-Pakistan near it which of late had become the epicenter of terror. He agreed that the terrorism came from across the border whether it be Kashmir route, Bangladesh route, Myanmar-Bangladesh route or through Nepal. He added that the nation today had to face the home-grown terror groups also.

The Minister referred the 13 July blast as a case of 'no intelligence' instead of 'intelligence failure'. He confessed that they needed to be more careful about that. Condemning the incident he conveyed that the compensations from the State Government and from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund had been paid and affected families would also be helped through provision of jobs, if needed. Giving account of the action taken by the Government in the last 32 months he referred to the information given by Shri Tiruchi Siva and further added that the National Investigation Agency Act (NIA) 2008 was passed to establish NIA, and NSG had been further empowered. The MAC (Media Access Control) was set up and strengthened, subsidiary MACs were set up in every State capital. The MAC and SMAC (Sensor Media Access Control) were uninterrupted, smooth and quick communication mechanisms. Extradition treaties had already been signed with 17 countries and the process was underway for 8 more countries. Nearly one lakh people were recruited in the Central Armed Police Forces in last two financial years, apart from the recruitments made in the States. A good number of equipments, vehicles, motorcycles, weapons including AK-47 and carbines, night vision devices had been procured. For quick and

uninterrupted intelligence sharing, he said that clearance had been given for set up of NATGRID (National Intelligence Grid). He added that the NCTC (National Counter Terrorism Centre) would, also, be set up to which NATGRID was intended to feed information. The Minister concluded with the words of Supreme Court that however altruistic, pro-poor a country may be, as we swear by Constitution and believe in parliamentary democracy, there could be no ground to take to violence to overthrow a parliamentary democracy.

Calling Attention on situation arising out of frequent Rail accidents: On 4 August 2011, Shri Prakash Javadekar of Bharatiya Janata Party called the attention of the Minister of Railways towards this issue.

Replying to the Calling Attention, the Minister of Railways, Shri Dinesh Trivedi, informed that the number of train accidents on account of collisions, derailments, fire, unmanned level crossings and other miscellaneous reasons had declined from 100 in 2009-10 to 93 in 2010-11 registering a decline of seven per cent. He, however, agreed that every accident is unfortunate and entire Railway family condoles for even a single loss of life. He apprised the House regarding recent accidents that took place in the month of July 2011. On 10 July 2011, 70 lives were lost and many were injured when 15 coaches and locomotive of the Hawrah-Kalka Mail were derailed while passing through Malwan Station (U.P.) of Allahabad Division of North Central Railway. He informed that the Medical Relief was immediately dispatched through Accident Relief Medical Equipment (ARME) from Kanpur and Allahabad and an amount of Rs. 1.30 crores (approx.) had been disbursed to the victims as ex-gratia till now. Statutory inquiry of the accident, by the Chief Commissioner of Railway Safety (CCRS) under the Ministry of Civil Aviation, based at Lucknow, revealed that the accident occurred due to breakage of rail across the weld between left tongue and lead rails, thus attributing the cause of the accident to 'Failure of Equipment–Permanent Way'. On the same day another accident took place when Guwahati-Puri Express was passing between Rahiya and Ghograpar stations of Rangiya Division of Northeast Frontier Railway when the coaches of the train were thrown off the track due to an explosion on the track. Consequently 3 persons suffered serious injuries and 13 other got minor injuries. The Railways medical teams and paramedical staff reached there within half an hour. Statutory inquiry concluded that the derailment was caused by planting certain explosive device on the track and triggering it by remote control, thus attributing the accident to 'Sabotage'. Another fatal incident took place

on 7 July 2011 at an unmanned level crossing when a Bus carrying a marriage party dashed into the Mathura-Chharpra Express between Patyali and Daryaoganj stations of Lasganj-Farrukhabad section of Izzatnagar Division of North Eastern Railway. Thirty-nine persons died in the accident and many others suffered injuries. The Minister of State for Railways, Shri K.H. Mniyappa, and Chairman, Railway Board went to the accident site to oversee the relief efforts. The Preliminary Inquiry Report stated that the incident occurred due to the negligent driving by the driver of the Bus. On 31 July 2011 eight coaches, along with locomotive, of DnGuwahati-Bangalore Express were derailed between Malda and Jamir Ghata stations of Malda Town-Barhawa Section of Malda Division of Eastern Railway infringing the adjacent line. Due to this Azimganj-Malda Town Passenger passing through the adjacent line collided with it and got derailed. Statutory inquiry into the incident was underway.

The Minister mentioned that the General Managers of all the Zonal Railways had been instructed to undertake intensive inspections and regular safety checks through the zonal and divisional officers to tighten the safety and to avoid recurrence of such accidents. He informed that all possible steps were being taken to prevent accidents and to enhance safety. These included timely replacement of over-aged assets, adoption of suitable technologies for up gradation and maintenance of track, rolling stock, signaling and interlocking systems, safety drives, greater emphasis on training of officials and regular inspection for observance of safe practices. He mentioned that the modern safety devices/systems were being introduced to prevent accidents like provision of Block Proving Axle Counters (BPAC), Auxiliary Warning System (AWS) and Vigilance Control Device (VCD). Regarding Anti-Collision Device (ACD) system he stated that as the pilot trials were not found foolproof, further trials were being done with the Modified Version of ACD. He informed that the Train Protection Warning System had been introduced in the Southern Railways and service trials were in progress in the North Central Railway.

While replying to the points raised by the members, the Minister said that in the year 2007 India had 8 cases of head-on collision of trains whereas Europe had 249 such cases. He stated that in India figure regarding railway casualties had been in hundreds whereas in America and Europe it had been in thousands. He said that all this was because Indian Railways had a strong safety plan in place. Railways had specific Safety Directors and Adviser (Safety), of the level of Secretary to the Government of India who were being assisted

by five functional Directors–Mechanical, Traffic, Electrical, Signaling and Civil Engineering. He informed that like in Airlines, Railways was not being run by one Minister but was run by a Professional Board, members of which have spent 35 to 40 years serving Railways.

On the clarification sought regarding 'level crossings' the Minister said that despite the fact that railway crossing comes under the Motor Vehicles Act, Railways did not shirk the responsibility and had been managing the unmanned level crossings also. Regarding track maintenance he mentioned that there was no track overdue for renewal, and 50 percent of the work was done through sophisticated machines. On the question of Railway vacancies he said that in 2008 notification was issued by ten Zonal Railways for about 47,000 posts; in December 2010 notification was for 85 posts and, recruitment drive for ex-army-men for about 16,000 posts was also carried out. He assured the members that he would personally look after for any shortcomings in the recruitments. Regarding time frame he stated that all the positions vacant at the level of Board would be filled shortly. For junior level posts there was a due process to be followed. He added that on safety aspect there was no dearth of ideas but they needed support and approval to materialise. He stated that he was thinking of writing to all the Chief Ministers to ascertain their requirements regarding Railways and have discussion on them. This would give rise to transparency as well as synergy between the ideas of the Railways and between the ideas of States as per their own development plans and programmes.

Motions regarding (i) presenting an address under article 217 read with clause (4) of article 124 of the constitution to the President for removal from Office of Justice Soumitra Sen of the Calcutta High Court; and (ii) considering the report of inquiry committee constituted to investigate into the grounds on which removal of Shri Soumitra Sen, Judge, Calcutta High Court was prayed for: On 17 August 2011, Shri Sitaram Yechury of Communist Party of India (Marxist), while moving these Motions stated that he was fully conscious of the solemnity of the occasion as for the first time in Indian history, the Parliament was considering the invocation of its Constitutional provisions for adoption of such Motions. He said that it was not a Motion questioning the integrity of the judiciary but was, rather, to strengthen it from being besmirched by one act of a single judge. He quoted from the Judges Inquiry Committee Report that the Judges of the Supreme Court were granted a special position in the Constitution with complete immunity from premature removal from the Office, except by the

cumbersome process prescribed in Articles 124 (4) and (5) with the law enacted by Parliament *i.e.* the Judges Inquiry Act 1968, to secure to the people of India a fearless and independent judiciary. High judicial office was a public trust and it was the right of the people through its representatives in the Parliament to revoke this trust when there was 'proved misbehaviour'. He stated, the report, which was laid before the Parliament on 10 September 2011, had unambiguously held the charges against Justice Soumitra Sen as valid and correct and found him guilty of misbehaviour under article 124 with proviso (b) to article 127(1) of the Constitution of India.

On the argument of Justice Sen that the Motion moved did not contain any specific amount of money that had been misappropriated he stated that the motion was appended with the letter of the then Chief Justice of India written to the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 10 September 2007. The letter contained all the facts that needed to be repeated in the Motion. The letter had mentioned about the report submitted by the three-member committee, constituted by the Chief Justice of India, consisting of Justice A.P. Shah, the then Chief Justice of the Madras High Court, Justice A.K. Patnaik, the then Chief Justice of the High Court of Madhya Pradesh and Justice R.N. Lodha, Judge of the Rajasthan High Court. The report had held that Justice Sen used the money, received by him as a receiver or custodian of sale proceeds of a company, for his personal use which gave way to temporary misappropriation of sale proceeds. Justice Sen, also, gave false explanation to the court that Rs.25 lakhs from sale proceeds account was invested, whereas the invested amount was actually withdrawn from the Special Officer's account relating to another case in which Justice Sen was appointed Special Officer. The Committee had given the account numbers and name of account holders at all the places. Shri Yechury said, now that the Judges Inquiry Committee had reestablished the charges framed against Justice Sen, there was no ambiguity on their veracity. He, thus, commended the Motions for adoption by the House to make sure that it was conveyed to the people of India and the world that the Indian Parliament was a sacred temple and it was the perpetual residence of an inviolable justice.

Participating in the discussion Shri Arun Jaitley, the Leader of the Opposition, said that the occasion was both sad and historic as they had assembled in an alternative capacity of Parliament where fate of a man would be decided who conventionally had been deciding the fate of others. Briefing about the case in nutshell he stated that Justice Sen misrepresented the facts before various authorities, whether

it was Court or in-House Committee or the Inquiry Committee, by saying that he invested the money from sail proceeds account, by an error of judgement, in Lynx India which was lost because of the company's insolvency.

Shri Jaitley said that the entire basis of the defence speech presented by Shri Sen before the House was completely at variance with the documents submitted by him before the committee. Justice Sen blamed the Committee of foisting a false account on him, whereas he himself had given account number of some other Soumitra Sen since the time of his appeal in Division Bench of Calcutta High Court and subsequent inquiry through in-house committee. Justice Sen further lied that the bank statement of accounts, which were materially operated between 1993 and 1995, was not available for the period. The bank statement, exhibited in the inquiry, clearly reflected that no money was invested in Lynx India from sale proceeds account and all cash and cheque withdrawals were in his name.

Shri Jaitley, further, making some observations, said that however, Government remained part of the consultation process while making appointment of Judges, general experience of all the Governments had been that Judges were being appointed by the Judges only. In this regard he stressed on setting up of the National Judicial Commission, which should have participation of Judges as well as the Executive and also of people selected by a collegium of eminent citizens. He said that such system should also be statutorily regulated to avoid arbitrations. He also insisted on to follow some criteria regarding such appointments *w.r.t.* qualification, experience, number of judgements written, cases argued, legal papers written, laws laid down by the person concerned. On the issue of separation of powers between Legislature, Judiciary and Executive, he stated that contrary to the general argument that Government had not ever wanted an independent judiciary, judiciary itself was sidestepping from its sphere of work by meddling in legislative work which was the domain of Parliament. He said that serious introspection was needed in this regard. At the end he conveyed that the report of the Judges Inquiry Committee had given detailed reasoning, substantiated by huge number of supporting documents, thus making the whole episode a fit case for removal of Justice Soumitra Sen.

Speaking in favour of the Motion Shri Ram Jethmalani, of Bharatiya Janata Party, stated that a Receiver is a fiduciary of the court *i.e.,* he is a trustee of the court. He informed that as per Section 20 of the Indian Trust Act, which dealt with investments, if a trustee invests in

any deal, apart from the seven specified investments permitted under the Section, he would be liable for prosecution for criminal breach of trust. Despite this, he said, that Justice Sen invested in a private financial business which was not a Government authorised entity. He remarked that other judges had saved him from being prosecuted and punished for a serious offence of criminal breach of trust, punishable under Section 409 of the Indian Penal Code, where the maximum punishment was life imprisonment, by making him pay back Rs.52 lakhs. He said that this was not a matter in which the House could take a lenient view and urged all members to set a precedent by which other judges, having such mindset, would realise that the Parliament of the country would rise to such occasions, unanimously.

Concluding the discussion Shri Sitaram Yechury of Communist Party (Marxist), said that in the midst of the waves of protests in the country against the corruption it was an important occasion when the Parliament would invoke the supremacy of the Parliament in order to ensure that corruption in high places would be checked when anything wrong was brought before it. He said that the entire discussion had proved that there was misbehaviour on the part of Shri Soumitra Sen. He quoted what Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had said during the Constituent Assembly debates that no Supreme Court and no judiciary could stand in judgement over the sovereign will of the Parliament representing the will of the entire community. He recommended again that the Motions may be accepted by the House.

B. LEGISLATIVE BUISNESS

The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Bill, 2010: On 19 August 2011, the Minister for Women and Child Development, Shrimati Krishna Tirath moved the motion that the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000 be amended. Introducing the Bill, she stated that the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 was enacted to provide a juvenile justice system for juveniles in conflict with law and children in need of care and protection. She stated that Section 48(2) of the Act meted out discriminatory treatment to the children found to be suffering from leprosy, sexually transmitted disease, Hepatitis B, open cases of Tuberculosis and such other diseases or of unsound mind. The Act of 2000, she stated provided that these children be segregated and dealt with separately through various specialised referral services, which were discriminatory in nature. She further said that as per the opinion of the experts segregation is not necessary for the treatment of these

children. The Union Ministry of Health had also recommended for amendment of the aforesaid Act for removing the discriminatory provisions. She stated that the amendments proposed in the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Bill, 2010 tried to offset the discriminatory nature of the above mentioned Act and ensure that these children may lead their lives with self-reliance*.

Replying to the debate**, the Minister for Women and Child Development, Shrimati Krishna Tirath provided the background about the juvenile treatment set up. She stated that the juvenile who had committed some sort of crime are primarily taken to the Observation home and then if they are found guilty by the magistrate they are taken to the Special homes but in the case of other abandoned children they are placed in the shelter homes and then transferred to the Children's homes. She stated that the discrimination of those children suffering from serious illness should be stopped as it would psychologically affect the children. She further mentioned that the State Governments are responsible for the well being of those children. The Central Government has formulated the Integrated Child Protection Scheme to aid them. She informed that 1199 homes have been established under this scheme during the year 2010-2011.

The motion for consideration of the Bill was adopted and the Bill was passed.

*The Transplantation of Human Organs (Amendment) Bill, 2011****: On 26 August 2011 the Minister of Health and Family Welfare, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad moved the motion for consideration of The Transplantation of Human Organs (Amendment) Bill, 2011. Elaborating on the need for introduction of the Bill, he stated that the main purpose of the Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994 is to regulate the removal, storage and transplantation of human organs for therapeutic purposes and to prevent commercial dealings in human organs. He said that inspite of the existing regulatory mechanism there has been a spate of reports of organ trade in the media and the consequential exploitation of the economically weaker sections of the society. Highlighting the salient features of the Bill, he mentioned that amendments to the Act of 1994 were: (i) inclusion of the transplantation

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* Extract from the 'Objects and Reasons' of the Bill.

** Those who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Avinash Rai Khanna, Ganga Charan, Jharna Das Baidya, Shashi Bhusan Behera, Ranjitsinh Vijaysinh Mohite-Patil, R.C. Singh and Dr. E.M. Sudarsana Natchiappan.

*** The Bill as passed by Lok Sabha was placed on the Table on 16 August 2011.

of tissues of the human body, (ii) expansion of the definition of "near relative" in order to include the grandfather, grandmother, grandson and granddaughter as near relative; (iii) making it mandatory for the Intensive Care Unit or Treating Medical Staff to request relatives of brain dead patients for organ donation and to provide for the enucleating of corneas by a trained technician; (iv) regulation of the transplantation of organs for foreign nationals, to prevent the exploitation of minors, to provide for Swap Donations of organs, to empower the Central Government to prescribe the composition of Authorization Committees and to empower State Governments and Union territories to set up their own Authorization Committees; (v) constitution of Advisory Committees to advise the Appropriate Authorities; (vi) empowerment of the Appropriate Authorities to summon persons, seek production of documents, issue search warrants, etc.; (vii) establishment of a National Human Organs and Tissues Removal and Storage Network; (viii) to provide for the development and maintenance of a national registry of the recipients of human organs transplants; (ix) appointment of a "transplant coordinator" in all hospitals registered for organ retrieval and transplantation; and to provide for the registration of non-governmental organisations working in the field of organ retrieval, banking and transplantation and (x) enhancement of the penalties provided under the Act*.

Replying to the debate**, the Minister highlighted the salient features of the Bill. He stated that the near relatives clause had been expanded, in addition to which the Bill provided for swapping between couples from different parts of the country. He stated that Health was a State subject and hence the responsibility for the implementation of the Act vested with the State Governments. He also mentioned that Multi-member Advisory Committee would be constituted to aid and advise the Appropriate Authority in discharging its functions. He stated that if the donor or the recipient is a foreign national then the Authorization Committee will look into the matter. He said that another feature of the Act was the facility of Transplantation Coordinators who would take the lead in convincing the relatives of the terminally 'brain dead' patients for his or her organ donation. They would also act as

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* Extract from the 'Objects and Reasons' of the Bill.

** Those who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Prabhat Jha, Narender Kumar Kashyap, K.N. Balagopal, T.M. Selvaganapathi, Shashi Bhusan Behera, D. Bandhopadhyay, R.C. Singh, Paul Manoj Pandian, Anil Madhav Dave, Y.S. Chowdary, V.P. Singh Badnore, Ganga Charan, Ranjitsinh Vijaysinh Mohite-Patil, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav, Prof. Anil Kumar Sahani, Dr. E.M. Sudarsana Natchiappan, Dr. Bharatkumar Raut and Dr. Vijaylaxmi Sadho

facilitators in allocation and transportation and transplantation of the donated organs and also assist in follow-up of the organ recipients.

The motion for consideration of the Bill and clauses, etc. were adopted and the Bill was passed.

The Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2010: On 27 August 2011, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Rajeev Shukla stated that the consideration and passage of the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2010 would take place on 29 August 2011. The Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 was amended, *inter alia*, by the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 2010 which paved for the supersession of the Medical Council of India for one year *w.e.f.* 15 May 2010, by providing for the constitution of a Board of Governors of not more than seven persons to exercise the powers and to perform the functions of the Medical Council of India. The Ordinance was to be replaced by the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Act, 2010. As per the provisions contained in sub-section (*2*) of section 3A of the aforesaid Act of 1956, as inserted by the amending Act of 2010, the Council had to be reconstituted within a period of one year from the date of its supersession, *i.e.* not later than 14 May 2011. The Central Government was contemplating on introduction of a National Commission for Human Resources for Health, an overarching regulatory body for the Dental Council of India and the Medical Council for India. As the proposed piece of legislation was taking time and the deadline 14 May 2011 was approaching, the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 2010 was resorted to. The amendment to the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 would ensure that the tenure of the Board of the Governors is extended for another year, so that the Medical Council of India or the National Commission for Human Resources for Health is constituted in the aforesaid extended period.

Replying to the debate*, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, the Minister of Health and Family Welfare enlightened the House on the problems in the health infrastructure of the country. Regarding the number of medical colleges in India, he stated that the parameters have been redefined by the Government to encourage setting up of more medical colleges across the country. Further, he stated that other measures

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* Those who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Naresh Chandra Agarwal, N.K. Singh, Baishnab Parida, D. Bandyopadhyay, Mohan Singh, Syed Azeez Pasha, A. Elavarasan, Kumar Deepak Das, Praveen Rashtrapal, M.V. Mysura Reddy, Ram Kripal Yadav, Dr. C.P. Thakur, Dr. Bharatkumar Raut, Dr. T.N. Seema, Smt. Maya Singh, Smt. Vasanthi Stanley and Ms. Mabel Rebello.

such as increasing the number of MD seats form 13,000 to 21,000, reducing the teacher-student ratio to 1:2 and extension of the retirement age of the faculty from 65 to 70 years had been undertaken by the Government to strengthen the health framework in the country. He said that the Bill to set up the National Commission for Human Resources for Health was in the process of formulation and discussions with stakeholders were underway. He further said that the Medical Council when disbanded was replaced by a Board and it disposed of its responsibilities in a responsible manner during the year.

The motion for consideration of the Bill and clauses, etc. were adopted and the Bill was passed.

C. QUESTION HOUR

During the Session, 12,320 notices of Question (8,711 Starred and 3,609 Unstarred) were received. Out of these, 500 Questions were admitted as Starred and 3,875 Questions were admitted as Unstarred. 65 Starred Questions were orally answered. The total number of Questions received in Hindi was 2,721.

Daily average of Questions: All the list of Starred Questions contained 20 questions each. On an average, 2.6 Questions were orally answered, for all the sittings having Question Hour. The maximum number of Questions orally answered was 7 on 5 August 2011 and the minimum number of Questions orally answered was 1 each on 10 August, 2 September and 5 September 2011.

All the lists of Unstarred Questions contained 155 on each sitting.

Half-an-Hour Discussion: 22 notices of Half-an-Hour Discussion were received; out of them, there was only one discussion.

Short Notice Question: 20 notices of Short Notice Question were received and only 1 was admitted and answered.

D. OBITUARY REFERENCES

During the Session, obituary references were made in respect of Shri M.A. Kadar, Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi, Dr. V.P. Dutt, Shri M.S. Gurupadaswamy, Shri Rao Man Singh, Shri Mostafa Bin Quasem, Shri Bhajan Lal, Shri M.F. Husain, Shri Ram Chandra Vikal, Shri Chaturanan Mishra, Shri Sudarshan Akarapu, Shri V. Rajeshwar Rao, Dr. P.C. Alexander and Shri Rafique Alam, all former Members, Sri Sathya Sai Baba and Shri Dorjee Khandu.

Members stood in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

STATE LEGISLATURES

ARUNACHAL PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Fifth Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly which commenced its Sixth Session on 23 September 2011 was adjourned *sine die* on 26 September 2011. There were three sittings in all.

Legislative Business: During the Session, the following four Bills were introduced, considered and passed by the House: (i) The Arunachal Pradesh Public Records Bill, 2011; (ii) The Arunachal Pradesh Nursing Council Bill, 2011; (iii) The Arunachal Pradesh (Reorganisation of Districts) (Amendment) Bill, 2011; and (iv) The Arunachal Pradesh Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (Amendment) Bill, 2011.

Obituary References: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri Dorjee Khandu, former Chief Minister of Arunachal Pradesh.

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

The Thirteenth Assam Legislative Assembly, which commenced its Second Session on 11 July 2011 was adjourned *sine die* on 20 July 2011. There were eight sittings in all.

Financial Business: On 11 July 2011, the Chief Minister and Minister-in-charge of Finance, Shri Tarun Gogoi presented the List of Supplementary Demands for Grants 2011-2012 and the Vote on Accounts Budget for the year 2011-2012. The voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 2011-2012 was held on 20 July 2011 and the Assam Appropriation (No. II) Bill, 2011 was introduced, considered and passed by the House on the same day.

Obituary References: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of 19 leading personalities.

HIMACHAL PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY***

The Twelfth Session of the Eleventh Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly commenced on 23 August 2011 and was adjourned sine die on 30 August 2011. The Governor prorogued the House on the same day. There were six sittings in all.

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* Material contributed by the Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly Secretariat
** Material contributed by the Assam Legislative Assembly Secretariat
*** Material contributed by the Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly Secretariat

Obituary References: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri Hari Narayan Singh, Shri Arjun Singh and Shri Jalam Singh, all former members of the State Legislative Assembly.

MANIPUR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Eleventh Session of the Ninth Manipur Legislative Assembly commenced from 24 August 2011 and was adjourned *sine die* on 29 August 2011. There were four sittings in all.

Legislative Business: During the Session, the Indian Stamp (Manipur Second Amendment) Bill, 2011 was introduced, considered and passed by the House.

Obituary References: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri Moirangthem Meghachandra Singh, member of the First and Second Manipur Legislative Assembly from Uripok Constituency; Shri Haukholal Thangjom, member of the First and Second Manipur Legislative Assembly from Churachandpur (ST) Constituency and Shri Elangbam Suraj Singh, member of the Ninth Manipur Legislative Assembly from 14-Yaiskul Assembly Constituency.

MADHYA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

The Tenth Session of the Thirteenth Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly commenced on 11 July 2011 and was adjourned *sine die* on 22 July 2011. There were nine sittings in all.

Legislative Business: During the Session, ten Bills were introduced, considered and passed by the House.

Financial Business: On 14 July 2011, the Finance Minister, Shri Raghav Ji introduced the First Supplementary Demands for the year 2011-2012 which were passed by the House on 18 July 2011.

Obituary References: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri Bhajan Lal, former Chief Minister of Haryana; Shri Chaturanan Mishra, Shri Daulat Ram Saran, Smt. Sushila Rohatagi, all former Central Ministers; Sarvashri Tanwant Singh Keer, Shambhu Tiwari, Govardhan Singh Kushwah, Atmaram Ingole, Md. Haroon M. Ameen, Babulal Mahere, Heeralal Pippal, Sudhakar Bapat,

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* Material contributed by the Manipur Legislative Assembly Secretariat
** Material contributed by the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly Secretariat

and Sheetla Sahay, all former members of the State Legislative Assembly; and Shri Satya Sai Baba, Spiritual Saint. Tributes were also paid to the persons who lost their lives due to Kalka Mail accident and Mumbai blasts.

MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

The Second Session of the year 2011 of the Maharashtra Legislative Council commenced on 25 July 2011 and was adjourned on 12 August 2011. The House was prorogued by the Governor on the same day. There were fifteen sittings in all.

Legislative Business: During the Session, the following three Bills were introduced, considered and passed by the House: (i) The Shree Sai Baba Sansthan Trust (Shirdi) (Amendment) Bill, 2011; (ii) The Nagpur Improvement Trust (Amendment) Bill, 2011; and (iii) The Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning (Amendment) Bill, 2011.

The following Bills, as passed by the Legislative Assembly were considered and passed: (i) The Maharashtra Co-operative Societies (Second Amendment) Bill, 2010; (ii) The Maharashtra Educational Institutions (Regulation of Fee) Bill, 2011; (iii) The Maharashtra Self-Financed Universities (Establishment and Regulation) Bill, 2011; (iv) The Bombay Court-fees (Amendment) Bill, 2011; (v) The Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporations, the City of Nagpur Corporation and the Maharashtra Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats and Industrial Townships (Amendment) Bill, 2011; (vi) The Bombay Village Panchayats (Amendment) Bill, 2011; (vii) The Maharashtra Municipal Corporations (Second Amendment) Bill, 2011; and (viii) The Maharashtra Universities (Second Amendment) Bill, 2011.

The Maharashtra (Second Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 2011 as passed by the Legislative Assembly was considered and returned to the Legislative Assembly without any recommendations.

Financial Business: On 25 July 2011, the Minister of State for Finance, Shri Rajendra Bhausaheb Mulak presented the Supplementary Demands for the year 2011-2012. The General Discussion on the same was held on 29 July and 1 August 2011, respectively.

Obituary References: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri P.C. Alexander, former Governor of Maharashtra. Tributes were also paid to the people killed in serial

* Material contributed by the Maharashtra Legislative Council Secretariat

bomb blasts that took place in Zaveri Bazaar, Opera house and Kaburtarkhana, Dadar; and to the pilgrims killed in an accident near Ambad in Jalna district.

MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Second Session for the year 2011 of the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly commenced on 25 July 2011 and was prorogued on 12 August 2011. There were fifteen sittings in all.

Legislative Business: During the Session, the following eleven Bills were considered and passed by the House: (i) The Co-operative Societies (Second Amendment) Bill, 2010; (ii) The Maharashtra Educational Institutions (Regulation of Collection of Fee) Bill, 2011; (iii) The Maharashtra Self-Financed Universities (Establishment and Regulation) Bill, 2011; (iv) The Bombay Court-Fees (Amendment) Bill, 2011; (v) The Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporations, the City of Nagpur Corporation and the Maharashtra Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats and Industrial Townships (Amendment) Bill, 2011; (vi) The Bombay Village Panchayats (Amendment) Bill, 2011; (vii) The Maharashtra Municipal Corporations (Second Amendment) Bill, 2011; (viii) The Maharashtra (Second Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 2011; (ix) The Maharashtra Universities (Second Amendment) Bill, 2011; (x) Shree Sai Baba Sansthan Trust (Shirdi) (Amendment) Bill, 2011; and (xi) The Nagpur Improvement Trust (Amendment) Bill, 2011.

Financial Business: On 25 July 2011, the Deputy Chief Minister, Shri Ajit Anantrao Pawar who also holds the Finance portfolio presented the Supplementary Demands for the year 2011-2012.

Discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands of six departments was held on 29 July and 1 August 2011. A total of 614 Cut-Motions were received, out of which 301 were admitted, while 313 were disallowed. No Cut Motion was moved in the House.

The Maharashtra (Second Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 2011 was passed by the House on 2 August 2011.

Obituary References: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri P.C. Alexander, former Governor of Maharashtra; Shri Ramesh Hiraman Wanjale, a sitting member of the State Legislative Assembly; Shri Nakul Pundalik Patil and Shri Malharrao

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* Material contributed by the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly Secretariat

Ganpatrao Mahulkar, both former Ministers and members of the State Legislative Assembly; Sarvashri Shamrao Mahadev Patil, Dnyaneshwar Raghunath Khaire, Raje Sattyawanrao Vishweshwarrao Attram, Nanasaheb Suryabhanji Tajne, Dinkarrao Krushnaji Patil, Sahebrao Shankarrao Deshmukh, all former members of the State Legislative Assembly. Tributes were also paid to the persons killed in bomb blasts at crowded places in Mumbai on 13 July 2011 and to the people killed in the accident occurred near Ambad in Jalna district.

WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Fifteenth West Bengal Legislative Assembly commenced its Second Session on 10 August 2011 and was adjourned *sine die* on 2 September 2011. The Governor prorogued the House on the same day.

Obituary References: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Smt. Nirupama Chatterjee, former Minister of State of Government of West Bengal; Sarvashri Nirad Kumar Saha, Shyama Prosad Bose, Lakhan Bagdi, Umapati Chakraborty, Biswanath Mitra, Sushil Kujur, and Birendra Narayan Ray, all former members of the State Legislative Assembly; Sarvashri Kajuo Azuma, noted Rabindra Scholar and one of the Chief Architects of Indo-Japanese Friendship; Manilal Ghatak, former Indian Footballer; Premanshu Chatterjee, former Bengal Cricketer and a famous Cricket Commentator; Shammi Kapoor, veteran Hindi Film Actor; M.K. Pandhe, veteran Communist Leader; and Shambhu Bhattacharjee, legendary Dance Artist. Tributes were also paid to persons who died in bomb explosion in Mumbai and in the tragic train accident of the Delhi bound Howrah-Kalka Mail.

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* Material contributed by the West Bengal Legislative Assembly Secretariat

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APPENDIX I

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK TRANSACTED DURING THE EIGHTH SESSION OF THE FIFTEENTH LOK SABHA

1.	PERIOD OF THE SESSION	1 August to 8 September 2011
2.	NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD	26
3.	TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	104 hours and 15 minutes
4.	TIME LOST DUE TO INTERRUPTION/ FORCED ADJOURNMENTS	51 hours 6 minutes
5.	GOVERNMENT BILLS	
	(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	35
	(ii) Introduced	11
	(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by the Rajya Sabha	3
	(iv) Returned by the Rajya Sabha with any amendment/ Recommendation and laid on the Table	1
	(v) Discussed	13.
	(vi) Passed	11
	(vii) Withdrawn	Nil
	(viii) Negatived	Nil
	(ix) Part-discussed	Nil
	(x) Returned by the Rajya Sabha without any Recommendation	1
	(xi) Pending at the end of the Session	36
6.	PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS	
	(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	—
	(ii) Introduced	38
	(iii) Discussed	2
	(iv) Passed	Nil
	(v) Withdrawn	1
	(vi) Negatived	Nil
	(vii) Part-discussed	1
	(viii) Pending at the end of the Session	—
7.	NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 184	1
	(i) Notice received	—
	(ii) Admitted	—
	(iii) Discussed	—
8.	NUMBER OF MATTERS RAISED UNDER RULE 377	325
9.	NUMBER OF MATTERS RAISED ON URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE DURING ZERO HOUR	307

10. NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 193	4
(i) Notice received	343
(ii) Admitted	8
(iii) Discussion held	4
(iv) Part-discussed	1
11. NUMBER OF STATEMENTS MADE UNDER RULE 197	—
12. STATEMENTS MADE BY MINISTERS UNDER RULE 372 AND 73A	35
13. GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Notice received	8
(ii) Admitted	8
(iii) Moved	—
(iv) Adopted	—
(v) Negatived	—
(vi) Part-discussed	—
14. PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Notice received	—
(ii) Admitted	—
(iii) Moved	—
(iv) Adopted	—
(v) Negatived	—
(vi) Part-discussed	1
15. ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS	
(i) Notice received	59
(ii) Brought before the House	Nil
(iii) Admitted	Nil
16. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITOR PASSES ISSUED DURING THE SESSION	15,034
17. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS TO THE PARLIAMENT MUSEUM DURING THE SESSION	3,810
18. NUMBER OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE CONSTITUTED, IF ANY, DURING THE SESSION	—
19. TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED	
(i) Starred	500
(ii) Un-starred	5,749
(iii) Short Notice Questions	—
(iv) Half-an-Hour discussions	1
20. PRIVILEGE MOTIONS	
(i) Notices received	14
(ii) Brought before the House	—
(iii) Consent withheld by the Speaker, Lok Sabha	—
(iv) Observations made by the Speaker, Lok Sabha	—

21. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

Sl. No.	Name of the Committee	No. of Sitting held during the period	No. of Reports presented
1	2	3	4
i)	Business Advisory Committee	3	3
ii)	Estimates Committee	—	—
iii)	Public Accounts Committee	1	—
iv)	Committee on Public Undertakings	—	—
v)	Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House	1	1
vi)	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	1	2
vii)	Committee on Petitions	1	2
viii)	Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	5	5
ix)	Committee on Government Assurances	2	4
x)	Committee on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	—	5
xi)	Joint Committee on Office of Profit	1	3
xii)	Joint Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	1	2
xiii)	Rules Committee	—	—
xiv)	Railway Convention Committee	1	1
xv)	Committee of Privileges	1	—
xvi)	Committee on Ethics	—	—
xvii)	Committee on Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)	1	3
xviii)	Committee on Empowerment of Women	2	4
Departmenally-related Standing Committees			
i)	Committee on Agriculture	5	6
ii)	Committee on Information Technology	1	5
iii)	Committee on Defence	—	1
iv)	Committee on Energy	1	4
v)	Committee on External Affairs	2	2
vi)	Committee on Finance	2	8
vii)	Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs & Public Distribution	—	3
viii)	Committee on Labour	1	3
ix)	Committee on Petroleum & Natural Gas	1	1
x)	Committee on Railways	1	3

xi)	Committee on Urban Development	—	2
xii)	Committee on Water Resources	1	4
xiii)	Committee on Chemical & Fertilizers	—	7
xiv)	Committee on Rural Development	1	4
xv)	Committee on Coal & Steel	2	7
xvi)	Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment	—	3

22. CELL ON PARLIAMENTARY FORUMS

Sl. No.	Name of Forum	No. of Meetings held during the period	No. of Lectures held
1.	Parliamentary Forum on Water Conservation and Management	1	1
2.	Parliamentary Forum on Youth	1	1
3.	Parliamentary Forum on Global Warming and Climate Change	2	2
4.	Parliamentary Forum on Population and Public Health	1	1
5.	Parliamentary Forum on Children	2	2

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK TRANSACTED DURING THE TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD SESSION OF THE RAJYA SABHA

1.	PERIOD OF THE SESSION	1.8.2011 to 8.9.2011
2.	NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD	26
3.	TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	81 hrs. and 25 minutes
4.	NUMBER OF DIVISIONS HELD	1
5.	**GOVERNMENT BILLS**	
	(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	48
	(ii) Introduced	3
	(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by the Lok Sabha	8
	(iv) Returned by Lok Sabha with any amendment	—
	(v) Referred to Select Committee by the Rajya Sabha	—
	(vi) Referred to Joint Committee by the Rajya Sabha	—
	(vii) Referred to the Department-related Standing Committees	5*
	(viii) Reported by Select Committee	—
	(ix) Reported by Joint Committee	—
	(x) Reported by the Department-related Standing Committees	—
	(xi) Discussed	9
	(xii) Passed	9§
	(xiii) Withdrawn	—
	(xiv) Negatived	—
	(xv) Part-discussed	—
	(xvi) Returned by the Rajya Sabha without any Recommendation	2
	(xvii) Discussion postponed	—
	(xviii) Pending at the end of the Session	50

* 2 Bills introduced in Lok Sabha and 3 Bills introduced in Rajya Sabha were Referred to the DRSCs of Rajya Sabha

§ The State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks Laws) Amendment Bill, 2011, as passed by Lok Sabha, was considered and passed with amendment by the Rajya Sabha and transmitted again to Lok Sabha.

6.	PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS	
	(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	185
	(ii) Introduced	28
	(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by the Lok Sabha	—
	(iv) Returned by the Lok Sabha with any amendment and laid on the Table	—
	(v) Reported by Joint Committee	—
	(vi) Discussed	2[$]
	(vii) Withdrawn	1
	(viii) Passed	—
	(ix) Negatived	—
	(x) Circulated for eliciting opinion	—
	(xi) Part-discussed	1
	(xii) Discussion postponed	—
	(xiii) Motion for circulation of Bill negatived	—
	(xiv) Referred to Select Committee	—
	(xv) Lapsed due to retirement/death of member-in-charge of the Bill	42
	(xvi) Pending at the end of the Session	170
7.	NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 176 (Matters of Urgent Public Importance)	
	(i) Notices received	168
	(ii) Admitted	28 on 4 subjects
	(iii) Discussions held	4
	NUMBER OF STATEMENT MADE UNDER RULE 180 (Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance)	
8.	STATEMENT MADE BY MINISTERS	1
9.	HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSIONS HELD	1
10.	STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS	
	(i) Notices received	—
	(ii) Admitted	—
	(iii) Moved	—
	(iv) Adopted	—
	(v) Negatived	—
	(vi) Withdrawn	—
11.	GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS	
	(i) Notices received	7

[$] The Illegal Immigrants (Identification and Deportation) Bill, 2006 introduced by Dr. Manohar Joshi, Member, Rajya Sabha was discussed and withdrawn by leave of the House on 19th August, 2011. The motion for consideration of the Special Financial Assistance to the State of Sikkim Bill, 2010 by Shri O.T. Lepcha, Member, Rajya Sabha was moved on 19th August, 2011 and the discussion remained inconclusive.

(ii) Admitted	7
(iii) Moved	—
(iv) Adopted	—
12. PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTION	
(i) Received	9
(ii) Admitted	9
(iii) Discussed	2
(iv) Withdrawn	1
(v) Negatived	—
(vi) Adopted	—
(vii) Part-discussed	1
(viii) Discussion Postponed	—
13. GOVERNMENT MOTIONS	
(i) Notices received	—
(ii) Admitted	—
(iii) Moved & discussed	—
(iv) Adopted	—
(v) Part-discussed	—
14. PRIVATE MEMBERS' MOTIONS	
(i) Received	289
(ii) Admitted	275
(iii) Moved	—
(iv) Adopted	—
(v) Part-discussed	—
(vi) Negatived	—
(vii) Withdrawn	—
15. MOTIONS REGARDING MODIFICATION OF STATUTORY RULE	
(i) Received	—
(ii) Admitted	—
(iii) Moved	—
(iv) Adopted	—
(v) Negatived	—
(vi) Withdrawn	—
(vii) Part–discussed	—
(viii) Lapsed	—
16. NUMBER, NAME AND DATE OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE CREATED, IF ANY	—
17. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED	1,663
18. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS	2,585

19. MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED ON ANY SINGLE DAY, AND DATE ON WHICH ISSUED	109 on 19.8.2011
20. MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS ON ANY SINGLE DAY AND DATE	249 on 6.9.2011
21. TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED	
(i) Starred	500
(ii) Unstarred	3,875
(iii) Short-Notice Questions	1
22. DISCUSSIONS ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRIES	—
23. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES	

	Name of Committee	No. of meetings held during the period from 1 July to 30 Sept. 2011	No. of Reports presented during the 223rd Session
(i)	Business Advisory Committee	6	—
(ii)	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	4	3
(iii)	Committee on Petitions	6	2
(iv)	Committee of Privileges	2	—
(v)	Committee on Rules	—	—
(vi)	Committee on Government Assurances	2	—
(vii)	Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	5	8
(viii)	General Purposes Committee	—	—
(ix)	House Committee	2	—
Department–related Standing Committees			
(x)	Commerce	6	1
(xi)	Home Affairs	6	3
(xii)	Human Resource Development	7	3
(xiii)	Industry	4	4
(xiv)	Science and Technology, Environment and Forests	3	—
(xv)	Transport, Tourism and Culture	1	3
(xvi)	Health and Family Welfare	7	—
(xvii)	Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice	5	1
Other Committees			
(xviii)	Committee on Ethics	1	—
(xix)	Committee on Provision of Computer Equipment to members of Rajya Sabha	—	—
(xx)	Committee on member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme	1	—
(xxi)	Select Committee on Wakf (Amendment) Bill, 2010	6	—

24. NUMBER OF MEMBERS GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE — 9

25. PETITIONS PRESENTED — —

26. NAME OF NEW MEMBERS SWORN IN WITH DATES

S. No.	Name of Members sworn	Party Affiliation	Date on which sworn
1	2	3	4
1.	Shri Meghraj Jain	BJP	1.8.2011
2.	Shri Shantaram Naik	INC	-do-
3.	Shri Husain Dalwai	INC	-do-
4.	Shri A.W. Rabi Bernard	AIADMK	2.8.2011
5.	Shri Ahmed Patel	INC	19.8.2011
6.	Shri Dilipbhai Pandya	BJP	-do-
7.	Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani	BJP	-do-
8.	Shri Derek O'Brien	AITC	-do-
9.	Shri D. Bandyopadhyay	AITC	-do-
10.	Shri P. Bhattacharya	INC	-do-
11.	Shri Sitaram Yechury	CPI(M)	-do-
12.	Shri Sukhendu Shekar Roy	AITC	-do-
13.	Shri Srinjoy Bose	AITC	-do-

27. OBITUARY REFERENCES

S. No.	Name	Sitting Member/ Ex-Member
1.	Shri M.A. Kadar	Former Member
2.	Smt. Sushila Rohatgi	-do-
3.	Shri M.S. Gurupadaswamy	-do-
4.	Shri Rao Man Singh	-do-
5.	Shri Mostafa Bin Quasem	-do-
6.	Shri Bhajan Lal	-do-
7.	Shri Chaturanan Mishra	-do-
8.	Dr. V.P. Dutt	-do-
9.	Shri Ram Chandra Vikal	-do-
10.	Shri M.F. Husain	-do-
11.	Shri Sudarshan Akarapu	-do-
12.	Shri V. Rajeshwar Rao	-do-
13.	Dr. P.C. Alexander	-do-
14.	Shri Rafique Alam	-do-

APPENDIX III

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE LEGISLATURES OF THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2011

Legislature	Duration	Sittings	Govt. Bills	Private Bills	Starred Questions	Unstarred Questions	Short Notice Questions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
STATES							
Andhra Pradesh L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Andhra Pradesh L.C.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.	23.9.2011 to 26.9.2011	3	4	—	42(39)	19(18)	3(3)
Assam L.A.	11.7.2011 to 20.7.2011	8	7(7)	—	557(538)	277(264)	127(98)
Bihar L.A.	15.7.2011 to 25.7.2011	4	6(6)	—	597(320)	173	203(18)
Bihar L.C.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chhattisgarh L.A.	29.8.2011 to 9.9.2011	6	7(7)	—	569(346)	345(276)	—
Goa L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gujarat L.A.	26.9.2011 to 27.9.2011	2	2(5)	—	615(467)	347(277)	—
Haryana L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh L.A.	23.8.2011 to 30.8.2011	6	12	—	290(210)#	110(89)	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.A*.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.C*.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jharkhand L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka L.C.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Notices were converted as unstarred

Kerala L.A.	1.6.2011 to 20.7.2011	16	4(4)	3(3)	(1,407)	(3,979)	4(1)
Madhya Pradesh L.A.	11.7.2011 to 22.7.2011	12	10(10)	—	1,593(1,065)	1,073(1,073)	—
Maharashtra L.A.	25.7.2011 to 12.8.2011	15	9(9)	6	9,637(942)	222(4,450)@	31(3)
Maharashtra L.C.	25.7.2011 to 12.8.2011	15	3(11)	2	3,740(1,552)	618^	14(3)
Manipur L.A.	24.8.2011 to 29.8.2011	4	2(1)	1	23(23)	—	1(1)
Meghalaya L.A.	9.9.2011 to 15.9.2011	5	&(7)	—	!!((119)	6(6)	—
Mizoram L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orissa L.A.	17.8.2011 to 27.8.2011	10	8(4)	2	1,334(1,032)	1,488(2,002)	5(1)
Punjab L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rajasthan L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sikkim L.A.	4.8.2011 to 14.8.2011	25	21(21)	—	7,166(2,491)	(2,053)	8
Tamil Nadu L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tripura L.A.	2.9.2011 to 5.9.2011	2	—	—	366(186)	396(281)	—
Uttarakhand L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	5.8.2011 to 11.8.2011	5	(13)	—	142(60)	44(38)	109(44)
West Bengal L.A.	10.8.2011 to 2.9.2011	14	5(5)	—	334(252)	292(223)	—
UNION TERRITORIES							
Delhi L.A*.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puducherry L.A*.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

@ This includes questions which are originally tabled as Starred Questions but admitted as Unstarred Questions.
^ Questions were originally tabled as Starred Questions but admitted as Unstarred Questions.
* Information not received from the State/Union territory Legislatures

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

COMMITTEES AT WORK / NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD AND NUMBER OF REPORTS PRESENTED DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2011

	Business Advisory Committee	Committee on Government Assurances	Committee on Petitions	Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	Committee of Privileges	Committee on Public Undertakings	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	Committee on the Welfare of SCs and STs	Committee on Estimates	General Purposes Committee	House/Accommodation Committee	Library Committee	Public Accounts Committee	Rules Committee	Joint/Select Committee	Other Committees
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
STATES																
Andhra Pradesh L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Andhra Pradesh L.C.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1[a]
Assam L.A.	3(3)	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	5[b]
Bihar L.A.	1	20(1)	14	12	—	38	13	14(1)	49	1(1)	21	12	56(1)	—	—	144[c]
Bihar L.C.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chhattisgarh L.A.	2(2)	3	1(2)	—	—	5(1)	2(4)	4	2	—	1	1	6(7)	—	—	1[d]
Goa L.A.	1	2	10	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	10	—	—	4[e]
Gujarat L.A.	(1)	4	—	—	1	7(2)	3	5-(1)SC 5-ST	7	—	2	—	6	—	—	17[f]
Haryana L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh L.A.	(1)	—	—	—	5	13(4)	6	—	13(3)	—	—	—	12(9)	—	—	39(15)[g]
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jharkhand L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka L.C.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kerala L.A.	2(2)	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Madhya Pradesh L.A.	2(2)	8	4(2)	2(2)	2	7	—	5	6	—	4	3	7	—	—	13[h]
Maharashtra L.A.	—	13(3)	2	3(3)	7(1)	6(2)	6	1-SC 16-ST	17(9)	—	—	1	10(1)	—	—	41(4)[i]
Maharashtra L.C.	1(1)	6(4)	—	3(3)	2	6(2)	6	1-SC 16-ST	17(9)	—	—	1	10(1)	—	—	41(4)[j]
Manipur L.A.	2(1)	1	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	1	7	—	—	5[k]
Meghalaya L.A.	2	—	8	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	4[l]
Mizoram L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Odisha L.A.	2(2)	5	8	—	—	8	3	7	4	—	1	6	12	—	—	56[m]
Punjab L.A.	—	10	9	—	10	25	12	14	14	1	3	9	15	—	—	40[n]
Rajasthan L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Sikkim L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu L.A.	1	3(1)	1	—	1	3(3)	—	—	2(1)	—	1	1	2	—	—	3[o]
Tripura L.A.	1(1)	1	1	—	1	1	—	2-SC 1-ST	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttarakhand L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	5	6	10	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	47[p]
West Bengal L.A.	5(5)	9	9	—	9	9	10	—	9	—	9	10	11	2	—	242(2)[q]
UNION TERRITORIES																
Delhi L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puducherry L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Information not received from the State/Union territory Legislatures

a) Budget Committee-1

b) Employment Review Committee-1; Act Implementation Committee-1; Welfare of Women and Children-1 and O.B.C. & M.O.B.C Committee-2.

c) Agricultural Industries Development Committee-24; Internal Resources Committee-36; Question and Calling Attention Committee-12; Tourism Development Committee-22; Women and Child Welfare Committee-12; Nivedan Committee-13; and Zero Hour Committee-25.

d) Committee relating to the Examination of the Papers Laid on the Table-1

e) Budget Committee-4

f) Panchayati Raj Committee-7; Welfare of the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes Committee-5 and Paper Laid on the Table Committee-5

g) Welfare Committee-12; Public Administration Committee-7(2); Human Development Committee-7(3); General Development Committee-6(2) and Rural Planning Committee-7(4)

h) Committee on Acquisition & Reference-4; Committee on Welfare of Women and Children-4 and Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-5

i) Committee on Welfare of Vimukta Jatis & Nomadic Tribes-12; Committee on Employment Guarantee Scheme-15(3); Committee on Leave of Absence of Members from sitting of the House-1(1); Panchayati Raj-9; Committee on Rights and Welfare of Women-3 and Joint

Committee on Maharashtra Legislature Members Salaries and Allowances-1

j) Committee on Welfare of Vimukta Jatis & Nomadic Tribes-12; Committee on Employment Guarantee Scheme-15(3); Committee on Leave of Absence of Members from sitting of the House-1(1); Panchayati Raj-9; Committee on Rights and Welfare of Women-3 and Joint Committee on Maharashtra Legislature Members Salaries and Allowances-1

k) Committee on Welfare of Women & Children-2; Hill Areas Committee-2 and Sub Committee of HAC-1

l) Committee on Empowerment of Women-4

m) Ethics Committee-3; Select Committee-4; P.L Committee-4; Standing Committee I-3; Standing Committee II-3; Standing Committee III-3; Standing Committee IV-2; Standing Committee V-3; Standing Committee VI-3; Standing Committee VII-3; Standing Committee VIII-3; Standing Committee IX-2; Standing Committee X-1; House Committee on Environment-5; House Committee Railway-1; House Committee on Linguistic-5; House Committee on Rehabilitation-2; House Committee on Boundary Dispute-1 and Submission Committee-5

n) Committee on Papers Laid/to be Laid on the Table of the House-1; Committee on Questions and References-13; Committee on Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions-12; Committee of the House regarding Subsidy on Wheat Seed-7 and Committee of the House to tackle the Menace of Stray Dogs in the State-5

o) Committee on Delegated Legislation-I and Committee on Papers Laid on the Table 2(1)

p) Committee on Reference and Question-5; Committee on Finance & Administrative delayed-4; Committee on Parliamentary Study-13; Committee on Enquiry of Housing Complaints of UP Legislative- 4; Committee on Parliamentary and Social Welfare-5; Committee on control of Irregularities in Development Authorities, Housing Board, Jila Panchayats & Municipal Corporation-6; Committee on Enquiry of Provincial Electricity Arrangement-4; Committee on Regulation Review-2; Committee on Commercialization of Education-2 and Daivee Aapada Prabandhan Samiti-2

q) Committee on Bidhyak Elaka Unnayan Prakalp-9; Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-9; Committee on the Entitlement of the Members-2; Committee on Affairs of Women and Children-8; Standing Committee on Agriculture, Agriculture Marketing and Fishries-9; Standing Committee on Commerce and Industries, Industrial Reconstruction and Public Enterprises-7; Standing Committee on Micro and Small Scale Enterprises & Textiles and Animal Resources Development-9; Standing Committee on Higher Education-8; Standing Committee on School Education-10; Standing Committee on Environment, Forests and Tourism-10; Standing Committee on Finance, Excise and Development, and Planning-10; Standing Committee on Food & Supplies, Food Processing & Horticulture and Co-operation & Consumer Affairs-9; Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare-9; Standing Committee on Home, Personnel & Administrative Reforms, Jail, Law, Judicial and Civil Defence-9; Standing Committee on Housing, Hill Affairs and Fire Services-7; Standing Committee on Information & Cultural Affairs, Sports & Youth Services-8; Standing Committee on Irrigation & Waterways and Water Investigation & Development-9; Standing Committee on Labour-8; Standing Committee on Municipal Affairs & Urban Development-9; Standing Committee on Panchayats & Rural Development, Land & Land Reforms and Sundarban Development-9; Standing Committee on Power & Non-conventional Energy Sources-9; Standing Committee on Public Works and Public Health Engineering-10; Standing Committee on Science & Technology, Information Technology and Bio-Technology-10(1) ; Standing Committee on Self Help Group and Self Employment-8; Standing Committee on Social Welfare, Disaster Management and Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation-9; Standing Committee on Transport-7; Standing Committee on Backward Classes Welfare-8; Standing Committee on Minority Affairs-7; Ad-hoc Committee to Examine the Recommendation for Creation of Legislative Council for the State of West Bengal-3(1) and Committee on Reforms and Functioning of the Committee System, 2011-2012-3

APPENDIX IV

LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT AND ASSENTED TO BY THE PRESIDENT DURING THE PERIOD

1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2011

Sl. No.	Title of the Bill	Date of Assent by the President
1.	The Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2011	17.8.2011
2.	The Jawaharlal Institute of Post-Graduate Medical Education and Research, Puducherry (Amendment) Bill, 2011	27.8.2011
3.	The Coinage Bill, 2011	1.9.2011
4.	The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Bill, 2011	7.9.2011
5.	The Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2011	8.9.2011
6.	The Customs (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2011	16.9.2011
7.	The Orissa (Alteration of Name) Bill, 2011	23.9.2011
8.	The Constitution (Ninety-Sixth Amendment) Bill, 2011	23.9.2011
9.	The Transplantation of Human Organs (Amendment) Bill, 2011	27.9.2011

APPENDIX V

LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURES OF THE STATES AND THE UNION TERRITORIES DURING THE PERIOD

1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2011

ARUNACHAL PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Arunachal Pradesh Nursing Council Bill, 2011.
2. The Arunachal Pradesh Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (Amendment) Bill, 2011.
3. The Arunachal Pradesh (Re-Organization of Districts) (Amendment) Bill, 2011.
4. "The Arunachal Pradesh Public Bill, 2011".

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Assam Appropriation (No. II) Bill, 2011.
2. The Assam Agricultural Income Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2011.
3. The Assam Fiscal Responsibility and Budget management (Amendment) Bill, 2011.
4. The Guwahati Metropolitian Development Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2011.
5. The Assam Local Self Government Fiscal Responsibility Bill, 2011.
6. The Cotton College State University Bill, 2011.
7. The Assam Venture Education Institutions (Provincialisation of Services) Bill, 2011.

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. Bihar Karamchari Chayan Aayog (Amendment) Bill, 2011.
2. Bihar Aakasmika Nidhi (Amendment) Bill, 2011.
3. Bihar Bhumigat Pipe Line (Bhumi mai upyogkarta ke adhikar ka arjan) Bill, 2011.
4. Bihar Naidanik Sthapna (Niyantran and Vinayaman) (Nirsan) Bill, 2011.
5. Bihar Chikitsa Seva Sansthan and Vyakti Suraksha Vidheyak, 2011.
6. Bihar Viniyog (Sankhya-3) Vidheyak, 2011.

CHHATTISGARH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. Chhattisgarh Motoryan Karadhan (Amendment) Bill, 2011.
2. Chhattisgarh Krishi Upaj Mandi (Amendment) Bill, 2011.
3. Chhattisgarh Auxellary Arm Police Force Bill, 2011.
4. Chhattisgarh Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (Amendment) Bill, 2011.
5. Chhattisgarh Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2011.

6. Chhattisgarh Kamdhenu University Bill, 2011.
7. Chhattisgarh Lok Seva Guarantee Bill, 2011.

GUJARAT LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Bombay Imams (Kutch Area Abolition (Repeal) Bill, 2011.*
2. The Gujarat Regularization of Unauthorized Development Bill, 2011.*
3. The Gujarat Private Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2011.*
4. The Gujarat Primary Education (Amendment) Bill, 2011.
5. The Gujarat Animal Preservation (Amendment) Bill, 2011.

HIMACHAL PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Himachal Pradesh Public Services Guarantee Bill, 2011.
2. The Himachal Pradesh Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2011.
3. The Himchal Pradesh Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Area (Second Amendment) Bill, 2011.
4. The Himachal Pradesh Value Added Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 2011.
5. The Himachal Pradesh Pre-Emption (Repeal) Bill, 2011.
6. The Himachal Pradesh ceiling on Land Holdings (Amendment) Bill, 2011 (Referred to select Committee).
7. The Himachal Pradesh Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill, 2011.
8. The Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts of India University (Establishment and Regulation) Bill, 2011.
9. The Himachal Pradesh Tax on Luxuries (In Hotels and Lodging Houses) Amendment Bill, 2011.
10. The Himachal Pradesh Entertainments Duty (Amendment) Bill, 2011.
11. The Himachal Pradesh Taxation (On Certain goods carried by Road) Amendment Bill, 2011.
12. The Himachal Pradesh Special Courts (Attachment and Confiscation of Property) Bill, 2011.

KERALA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Kerala Tax on Paper Lotteries (Amendment) Bill, 2011
2. The Kerala Appropriation (Vote on Account (No.2) Bill, 2011.
3. The Kerala Conservation of Paddy Land and Wetland (Amendment) Bill, 2011.

MADHYA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. Madhya Pradesh Panchayat Raj evam Gram Swaraj (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2011.
2. Madhya Pradesh Vidhyut Shulk (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2011.
3. Madhya Pradesh Aakasmikta Nidhi (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2011).
4. Madhya Pradesh Niji Vishva Vidhyalaya (Sthapna evam Sanchalan) 2 Sanshodhan Vidheyak, 2011.

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* These Bills were reconsidered by the Legislative Assembly in accordance with the message of the Governor of Gujarat under Article 200 of the Constitution of India and again passed by the Assembly.

5. Madhya Pradesh Viniyog (Kramank-3) Vidheyak, 2011.
6. Madhya Pradesh Krishi-Upaj Mandi (2 Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2011.
7. Madhya Pradesh Vishwa Vidhyalaya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2011.*
8. Madhya Pradesh Upkar (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2011.
9. Rajiv Gandhi Pradhyogiki Vishwa Vidhayalaya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2011.
10. Madhya Pradesh Vet (2 Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2011.

MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Maharashtra Co-operative Societies (Second Amendment) Bill, 2010.
2. The Maharashtra Educational Institutions (Regulation of Fee) Bill, 2011.
3. The Maharashtra Self-Financed Universities (Establishment and Regulation) Bill, 2011.
4. The Bombay Court-fees (Amendment) Bill, 2011
5. The Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporations, the city of Nagpur Corporation and the Maharashtra Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats and Industrial Townships (Amendment) Bill, 2011.
6. The Bombay Village Panchayats (Amendment) Bill, 2011.
7. The Maharashtra Municipal Corporations (Second Amendment) Bill, 2011.
8. The Maharashtra (Second Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 2011.
9. The Maharashtra Universities (Second Amendment) Bill, 2011.
10. Shree Sai Baba Sansthan Trust (Shirdi) (Amendment) Bill, 2011.
11. The Nagpur Improvement Trust (Amendment) Bill, 2011.

MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. The Maharashtra Co-Operative Societies (Second Amendment) Bill, 2010.
2. The Maharashtra Educational Institutions (Regulation of Fee) Bill, 2011.
3. The Maharashtra Self-Financed Universities (Establishment and Regulation) Bill, 2011.
4. The Bombay Court-fees (Amendment) Bill, 2011
5. The Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporations, the city of Nagpur Corporation and the Maharashtra Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats and Industrial Townships (Amendment) Bill, 2011
6. The Bombay Village Panchayats (Amendment) Bill, 2011.
7. The Maharashtra Municipal Corporations (Second Amendment) Bill, 2011.
8. The Maharashtra Universities (Second Amendment) Bill, 2011.
9. The Shree Sai Baba Sansthan Trust (Shirdi) (Amendment) Bill, 2011.
10. The Nagpur Improvement Trust (Amendment) Bill, 2011.
11. The Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning (Amendment) Bill, 2011.

MANIPUR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Indian Stamp (Manipur Second Amendment) Bill, 2011.

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* Has not been assented to

MEGHALAYA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Meghalaya Appropriation (No. III) Bill, 2011.
2. The Meghalaya Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (Amendment) Bill, 2011.
3. The Meghalaya (Members' Salaries and Allowances) (Amendment) Bill, 2011
4. The Meghalaya Tax on Luxuries (Hotels and Lodging Houses) Bill, 2011.
5. The Meghalaya State Technical University Bill, 2011.
6. Rajital University Bill, 2011.
7. International Open University Bill, 2011.

ODISHA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2011.
2. The Orissa Sale Tax (Settlement of Arrears) Bill, 2011.
3. The Orissa Civil Courts (Amendment) Bill, 2011
4. The Orissa Co-Operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2011.

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Tamil Nadu Co-Operative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Second Amendment Bill, 2011.
2. The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourers-Farmers (Social Security and Welfare) Repeal Bill, 2011.
3. The Tamil Nadu Tamil New Year (Declaration) Repeal Bill, 2011.
4. The Tamil Nadu Municipal Laws (Second Amendment) Bill, 2011.
5. The Tamil Nadu Municipal Laws (Third Amendment) Bill, 2011.
6. The Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Amendment Bill, 2011.
7. The Tamil Nadu Value Added Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2011.
8. The Tamil Nadu Societies Registration (Amendment) Bill, 2011.
9. The Tamil Nadu State Agricultural Council (Repeal) Bill, 2011.
10. The Tamil Nadu Universities Laws (Amendment and Repeal) Bill, 2011.
11. The Tamil Nadu Payment of Salaries (Amendment) Bill, 2011.
12. The Chennai City Police (Extension to the Chennai City Suburban Area) Repeal Bill, 2011.
13. The Tamil Nadu Fiscal Responsibility (Amendment) Bill, 2011.
14. The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Amendment) Bill, 2011.
15. The Tamil Nadu Entertainments Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 2011
16. The Tamil Nadu Value Added Tax (Second Amendment), Bill, 2011.
17. The Tamil Nadu Value Added Tax (Third Amendment), Bill, 2011.
18. The Tamil Nadu Value Added Tax (Fourth Amendment), Bill, 2011.
19. The Tamil Nadu Value Added Tax (Fifth Amendment), Bill, 2011.
20. The Tamil Nadu Sales Tax (Settlement of Arreas), Bill, 2011.
21. The Tamil Nadu appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2011.

UTTAR PRADESH VIDHAN PARISHAD

1. Uttar Pradesh Sthaniya Nidhi Lekha Pariksha (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2011

2. Uttar Pradesh Rajkoshiya Uttardaitiwya aur Bajat Prabandh (Dwitiya Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2011
3. 'The Glokal University', Uttar Pradesh, Vidheyak, 2011
4. Uttar Pradesh Sahkari Samiti (Dwitiya Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2011
5. Sanjay Gandhi Snatakottar Ayurvigyan Sansthan (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2011
6. Uttar Pradesh Vriksha Sanraksan (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2011
7. Society Registrikaran (Uttar Pradesh Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2011
8. Shri Ramswarup Memorial Vishwavidyalaya Uttar Pradesh Vidheyak, 2011
9. Uttar Pradesh Nagar Yojana aur Vikas (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2011
10. Dand Prakriya Sanhita (Uttar Pradesh Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2011
11. Shobhit Vishwavidyalaya Uttar Pradesh Vidheyak, 2011
12. Uttar Pradesh Viniyog (2011-12 ka Anupoorak) Vidheyak, 2011
13. Uttar Pradesh Kshetra Panchayat Tatha Jila Panchayat (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2011

WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The East Kolkata Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Bill, 2011*
2. The West Bengal Finance Bill, 2011
3. The Kolkata Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2011*
4. The West Bengal Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2011
5. The Gorkhaland Territorial Administration Bill, 2011*

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* Bills awaiting assent.

APPENDIX VI

ORDINANCES PROMULGATED BY THE UNION AND STATE GOVERNMENTS DURING THE PERIOD

1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2011

Sl. No.	Title of Ordinance	Date of Promulgation	Date on which laid before the House	Date of Cessation	Remarks (Whether subsequently withdrawn or disapproved or replaced by legislation)
		UNION GOVERNMENT			
		NIL			
		CHHATTISHARH			
1.	The Chhattisgarh Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (Amendment) Ordinance, 2011	4.7.2011	29.8.2011	—	Bill introduced on 7.9.2011
2.	The Chhattisgarh Auxellary Arm Police Force Ordinance, 2011	28.7.2011	—	—	Bill introduced on 7.9.2011
		HIMACHAL PRADESH			
1.	The Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts of India University (Establishment and Regulation) Ordinance, 2011 (Ordinance No. 2 of 2011)	16.6.2011	24.8.2011	—	Replaced by "The Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts of India University (Establishment and Regulation) Bill, 2011 (Bill No. 21 of 2011)

		KERALA			
1.	The Kerala University	14.8.2011	26.9.2011	6.11.2011	—
2.	The Kerala Co-Operative Societies (Third Amendment) Ordinance, 2011	12.8.2011	26.9.2011	6.11.2011	—
		MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL			
1.	The Maharashtra Ordinance No. XII of 2011–The Maharashtra Municipal Corporations (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2011.	21.5.2011	26.7.2011	5.9.2011	Replaced by Legislation
2.	The Maharashtra Ordinance No. XIII of 2011–The Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporations, The City of Nagpur Corporation and the Maharashtra Municipal Councils, Nagpur Panchayats and Industrial Townships (Amendment), 2011	26.5.2011	26.7.2011	5.9.2011	Replaced by Legislation
3.	The Maharashtra Ordinance No. XIV of 2011–The Shree Sai Baba Sansthan Trust (Shirdi) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2011	4.6.2011	26.7.2011	5.9.2011	Replaced by Legislation
4.	The Maharashtra Ordinance No. XV of 2011–The Bombay Village Panchayats (Amendment) Ordinance, 2011	8.6.2011	26.7.2011	5.9.2011	Replaced by Legislation
5.	The Maharashtra Ordinance No. XVI of 2011–The Bombay Court-fees (Amendment) Ordinance, 2011	8.6.2011	26.7.2011	5.9.2011	Replaced by Legislation

6.	The Maharashtra Ordinance No. XVII of 2011–The Nagpur Improvement Trust (Amendment) Ordinance, 2011	4.7.2011	26.7.2011	5.9.2011	Replaced by Legislation
	MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY				
1.	The Maharashtra Ordinance No. XII of 2011 – The Maharashtra Municipal Corporations (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2011.	21.5.2011	26.7.2011	5.9.2011	Replaced by Legislation
2.	The Maharashtra Ordinance No. XIII of 2011 – The Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporations, The City of Nagpur Corporation and the Maharashtra Municipal Councils, Nagpur Panchayats and Industrial Townships (Amendment), 2011	26.5.2011	26.7.2011	5.9.2011	Replaced by Legislation
3.	The Maharashtra Ordinance No. XIV of 2011–The Shree Sai Baba Sansthan Trust (Shirdi) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2011	4.6.2011	26.7.2011	5.9.2011	Replaced by Legislation
4.	The Maharashtra Ordinance No. XV of 2011–The Bombay Village Panchayats (Amendment) Ordinance, 2011	8.6.2011	26.7.2011	5.9.2011	Replaced by Legislation
5.	The Maharashtra Ordinance No. XVI of 2011–The Bombay Court-fees (Amendment) Ordinance, 2011	8.6.2011	26.7.2011	5.9.2011	Replaced by Legislation
6.	The Maharashtra Ordinance No. XVII of 2011–The Nagpur Improvement Trust (Amendment) Ordinance, 2011	4.7.2011	26.7.2011	5.9.2011	Replaced by Legislation

PUNJAB

1.	The Punjab Right to Service Ordinance 2011 (Punjab Ordinance No. 7 of 2011)	12.7.2011	—	—	—
2.	The Punjab Civil Services (Rationalization of certain conditions of Service) Repeal Odinance, 2011 (Punjab Ordinance No. 8) of 2011	22.7.2011	—	—	—
3.	The Punjab Value Added Tax (Third Amendment) Ordinance, 2011 (Punjab Ordinance No. 9 of 2011)	11.8.2011	—	—	—
4.	The Punjab Value Added Tax (Fourth Amendment) Ordinance, 2011 (Punjab Ordinance No. 10 of 2011)	16.8.2011	—	—	—
5.	The Punjab State Board of Technical Education and Industrial Training (Amendment) Ordinance, 2011 (Punjab Ordinance No. 13 of 2011)	24.9.2011	—	—	—

APPENDIX VII

A. PARTY POSITION IN 15TH LOK SABHA (STATE-WISE) (AS ON 17.10.2011)

States	No. of Seats	INC	BJP	SP	BSP	JD (U)	AITC	DMK	CPI (M)	BJD	SHIV SENA	NCP	AIA DMK	TDP	RLD	CPI	SAD	RJD	JKNC	JD (S)	AIFB
Andhra Pradesh	42	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam	14	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar	40	2	12	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Chhattisgarh	11	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goa	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gujarat	26	11	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haryana	10	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Jharkhand	14	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka	28	6	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Kerala	20	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madhya Pradesh	29	12	16	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maharashtra	48	17	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manipur	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mizoram	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Odisha	21	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Punjab	13	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Rajasthan	25	20	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sikkim	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu	39	8	—	—	—	—	—	18	1	—	—	—	9	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Tripura	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttarakhand	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	80	22	10	22	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Bengal	42	6	1	—	—	—	18	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
UNION TERRITORIES																					
A & N Islands	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chandigarh	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daman and Diu	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
The NCT of Delhi	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lakshadweep	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puducherry	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	543	206	115	22	21	20	18	18	16	14	11	9	9	6	5	4	4	4	3	3	2

APPENDIX VII (CONTD.)

States	JMM	MLK SC	RSP	TRS	AIM EIM	AGP	AUDF	BVA	BPF	HJC (BL)	JVM (P)	KC (M)	MD MK	NPF	SDF	SWP	VCK	IND	YSR Cong.	TOTAL	VACA-NCIES
Andhra Pradesh	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	42	—
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Assam	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—
Bihar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	40	—
Chhattisgarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
Goa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Gujarat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—
Haryana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	—
Jharkhand	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	14	—
Karnataka	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	—
Kerala	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—
Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	—
Maharashtra	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	48	—
Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Odisha	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—
Punjab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—
Rajasthan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	25	—
Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	39	—
Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Uttarakhand	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	80	—
West Bengal	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	42	1
UNION TERRITORIES																					
A & N Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Daman and Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
The NCT of Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Puducherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	1	543	1

Abbreviations used for Parties :

AGP-Asom Gana Parishad; AIFB-All India Forward Bloc; AIADMK-All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam; AIMEIM-All India Majlis-e-Ittehadul Muslimeen; AITC-All India Trinamool Congress; AUDF-Assam United Democratic Front; BJD-Biju Janata Dal; BJP-Bharatiya Janata Party; BPF-Bodoland Peoples Front; BSP-Bahujan Samaj Party; BVA-Bahujan Vikas Aaghadi; CPI(M)-Communist Party of India (Marxist); CPI-Communist Party of India; DMK-Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam; HJC(BL)-Haryana Janhit Congress(BL); INC-Indian National Congress; IND-Independents; J&KNC-Jammu & Kashmir National Conference; JD(S)-Janata Dal (Secular); JD(U)-Janata Dal (United); JMM-Jharkhand Mukti Morcha; JVM(P)-Jharkhand Vikas Morcha (Prajatantrik); KC(M)-Kerala Congress(M); MDMK-Marumalarchi Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam; MLKSC-Muslim League Kerala State Committee; NCP-Nationalist Congress Party; NPF-Nagaland Peoples Front; RJD-Rashtriya Janata Dal; RLD-Rashtriya Lok Dal; RSP-Revolutionary Socialist Party; SAD-Shiromani Akali Dal; SDF-Sikkim Democratic Front; SP-Samajwadi Party; SWP-Swabhimani Paksha; SS-Shiv Sena; TDP-Telugu Desam Party; TRS-Telangana Rashtra Samithi; VCK-Viduthalai Chiruthaigal Katchi.

B. PARTY POSITION IN RAJYA SABHA (AS ON 21 OCTOBER 2011)

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Seats	INC	BJP	SP	CPI (M)	JD (U)	AIA-DMK	BSP	CPI	*Others	IND	Total	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
STATES														
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4[a]	—	18	—
2.	ArunachalPradesh	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
3.	Assam	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3[b]	—	6	1
4.	Bihar	16	—	3	—	—	7	—	—	—	6[c]	—	16	—
5.	Chhattisgarh	5	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
6.	Goa	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
7.	Gujarat	11	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
8.	Haryana	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1[d]	—	5	—
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2[e]	—	4	—
11.	Jharkhand	6	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1[f]	1	6	—
12.	Karnataka	12	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	12	—
13.	Kerala	9	3	—	—	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	9	—
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
15.	Maharashtra	19	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	10[g]	—	19	—
16.	Manipur	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
17.	Meghalaya	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1[h]	—	1	—
18.	Mizoram	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1[i]	—	1	—
19.	Nagaland	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1[i]	—	1	—
20.	Odisha	10	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	6[k]	—	10	—
21.	Punjab	7	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3[l]	—	7	—
22.	Rajasthan	10	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
23.	Sikkim	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1[m]	—	1	—
24.	Tamil Nadu	18	4	—	—	1	—	5	—	1	7[n]	—	18	—
25.	Tripura	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
26.	Uttarakhand	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
27.	Uttar Pradesh	31	1	4	5	—	—	—	18	—	1[o]	2	31	—
28.	West Bengal	16	1	—	—	7	—	—	—	1	4[p]	1	16	—
Union Territories														
29.	The NCT of Delhi	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
30.	Puducherry	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
31.	Nominated	12	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8[q]	—	10	2
	TOTAL	245	70	51	5	13	7	5	18	5	60	6	242	3

OTHERS
(Break-up of Parties/Groups)

(a) Telegu Desam Party-4
(b) Asom Gana Parishad-2; Bodoland People's Front-1
(c) Rashtriya Janata Dal-4; Lok Jan Shakti Party-2
(d) Indian National Lok Dal-1
(e) Jammu and Kashmir National Conference-2
(f) All India Trinamool Congress-1
(g) Nationalist Congress Party-6; Shiv Sena-4;
(h) Nationalist Congress Party-1
(i) Mizo National Front-1
(j) Nagaland Peoples' Front-1
(k) Biju Janata Dal-6
(l) Shiromani Akali Dal-3
(m) Sikkim Democratic Front-1
(n) Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam-7
(o) Rashtriya Lok Dal-1
(p) All India Trinamool Congress-5; All India Forward Bloc-1
(q) Nominated-8

C. PARTY POSITION IN STATE / UNION TERRITORY LEGISLATURES

States/Union territories	Seats	INC	BJP	CPI(M)	CPI	NCP	BSP	Janata Dal (U)	Janata Dal (S)	Other Parties	Ind.	Total	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Andhra Pradesh L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Andhra Pradesh L.C.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.	60	42	3	—	—	5	—	—	—	9[a]	1	60	—
Assam L.A.	126	78	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	41[b]	2	126	—
Bihar L.A.	243	4	91	—	1	—	—	117	—	23[c]	6	242	1
Bihar L.C.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chhattisgarh L.A.	91	39	49	—	—	—	2	—	—	1[d]	—	91	—
Goa L.A.	40	20	12	—	—	3	—	—	—	2[e]	1	38[#]	—
Gujarat L.A.	182	54	122	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	2	182	—
Haryana L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh L.A.	68	22	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	66	2
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jharkhand L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka L.C.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kerala L.A.	141	39	—	45	13	2	—	—	4	36[f]	2	141	—
Madhya Pradesh L.A.	231	66	146	—	—	—	7	—	—	8[g]	3	230	1
Maharashtra L.A.	289	82	46	1	—	62	—	—	—	73[h]	24	288	1
Maharashtra L.C.	78	22	11	—	—	24	—	—	—	11[i]	9	77	1
Manipur L.A.	60	29	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	12[j]	10	59	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Meghalaya L.A.	60	28	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	12[k]	5	60	—
Mizoram L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Odisha L.A.	147	27	6	—	1	4	—	—	—	103[l]	6	147@	—
Punjab L.A.	117	43	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	45[m]	5	112	5
Rajasthan L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sikkim L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu L.A.	235	5	—	10	9	—	—	—	—	210[n]	—	234	1
Tripura L.A.	60	10	—	46	1	—	—	—	—	3[o]	—	60	—
Uttarakhand L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	100	3	9	—	—	—	64	—	—	23[p]	1	100	—
West Bengal L.A.	295	42	—	39	2	—	—	—	—	210[q]	2	295	—
UNION TERRITORIES*													
Delhi L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puducherry L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Information not received from the State/Union territory Legislature

\# As per information provided by Goa Legislature position of 2 seats is not clear

@ Including Speaker

a) All India Trinamool Congress-5; Peoples Party of Arunachal Pradesh-4

b) AIUDF-18; BPF-12; AGP-10 and TMC-1

c) Rashtriya Janata Dal-22; and Lok Jan Shakti Party-1

d) Nominated-1

e) Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party-2

f) Muslim League Kerala State Committee-20; Kerala Congress (M)-9; Socialist Janata (Democratic)-2; Kerala Congress (B)-1; Kerala Revolutionary Socialist Party (Baby John) – 1 Revolution Socialist

g) Bhartiya Janshakti Party-5; Samajwadi Party-1; Speaker-1 and Maintained-1

h) Shivsena Party-45; Maharashtra Navnirman Sena-12; Peasant's and Workers Party-4; Samajwadi Party-3, Jan Surajya Shakti-2; Bhaujan Vikas Aghadi-2; Bharip Behujan Majasangh-1; Lok Sangram-1; Rashtriya Samaj Party-1; Swabhimani Party-1 and Nominated-1

i) Shivsena-7; Peasant and Workers Party of India-1; Republican Party of India (A)-2 and Lok Bharti-1

j) Manipur People's Party-5; Rashtriya Janata Dal-3; National People's Party-3 and Indian National Trinamool Congress-1

k) UDP-9; HSPDP-2 and KHMAM-1

l) Biju Janata Dal-103 (Including Speaker)

m) Shiromani Akali Dal-45

n) AIADMK-148; DMDK-29; DMK-23; PMK-3; MMK-2; PT-2; AIFB-1; Nominated-1 and Speaker-1

o) RSP-2 and INPT-1

p) Samajwadi Party-13; Sikchhak Dal (Non Politics)-7 and Independent Group-3

q) All India Trinamool Congress-185; All India Forward Block-11; Revolutionary Socialist Party-7; Samajwadi Party-1; Democratic Socialist Party-1; Gorkha Janmukti Morcha-3; Socialist Unity Centre of India (Communist)-1; and Nominated-1

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